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The Daily Commercial

A BREAK IN THE GIRDLE.—The construction of the Overland Telegraph line, which, by way of British Columbia and Asiatic Russia, was to have completed the electric girdle of communication round the earth, has been suspended for various reasons. It is in working order to a point nearly eight hundred miles north of Westminister in British Columbia, but there unforeseen obstacles presented themselves and further surveys had to be made. There is a comparatively unexplored region of several hundred miles, through which it would have to be carried, and the topographical peculiarities of this region will have to be ascertained before the work can be resumed. The Cleveland *Herald*, however, which has special opportunities of obtaining information on the subject, says that it is known a route exists through this tract travelled by the Russian fur traders. That journal, nevertheless, doubts whether the line could successfully compete on equal terms with the present cable rates, and seems to intimate, upon authority, that the project will be, at any rate, temporarily abandoned. But it thinks that, with the completion of the Pacific Railroad, the China trade will become of great importance to the United States, and will warrant a renewal of the enterprise. In view of this fact, the money spent and the work done are not considered lost.

A MAGNANIMOUS JEW.—It might be thought that the Mortara outrage, of comparatively recent occurrence—to say nothing of an experience of centuries of persecution—would scarcely be the kind of recollections to create any sort of sympathy for the Papacy in the heart of a Jew. Yet there is one, at least, whose magnanimity seems to have got the better of the animosities of race and religion. He is a citizen of Modena, and he lately gave liberally to what is called the Peter's pence fund, for the following reason, as expressed by himself. "I give this," he says, "because I am firmly persuaded that it becomes the dignity and independence of the Bishop of Rome to be the subject of no King, and that it is for the interest of Catholics, heretics and Hebrews that the head of a religion, with one hundred and eighty millions adherents, should also be a King. I give this, therefore, to maintain the temporal power of the Pope, and regret that my circumstances do not enable me to give more." The Jews never could separate the ideas of temporal and spiritual power. Their Messiah was expected to come clothed in power and majesty.

BRIDAL parties are reported numerous in New York, as visitors to the great metropolis. We are glad to hear it—that is, to hear that young people are honoring the honorable institution. There has been so much of complaint and lamentation wrung from people, for some time past, by the high price of everything necessary in keeping house, that we were apprehensive of its having an unfavorable effect on matrimonial affairs. If young people are willing to begin married life and housekeeping as their parents, and to live economically, industriously, virtuously, they need not entertain such a slavish dread of the expense, as to doom themselves to what is with gentle irony called single blessedness. It is the artificial and unnecessary expense that is most burdensome. And a large share of this is incurred by the domination of a foolish pride—a desire to make as good a show as those who have five times as much means. The fable of the frog that tried to be as big as an ox, and burst in the attempt, is but an illustration of every day life. And that scares others from marriage. So the happiness and the virtue of society suffer together and alike.

PRESIDENTIAL CLIQUES.—An enterprising Washington correspondent of a Western paper has heard of three terrible cliques or conspiracies by whom wires are being laid for controlling the operation of the next Presidential campaign. There is, he says, the Chase ring—managers, Jay Cooke & Co., John Sherman & Co., and Little, Sprague & Co.; the Wade ring—managers, "all the hot gospellers of the red-pepper and brimstone school;" and the Colfax ring—managers, "the poets, writers, lecturers, and dilletant statesmen." He irreverently intimates that the first has the money, the second the brains, and the third the impudence of the Washington political agglomerate. Furthermore, he is of opinion that all of them are wilfully shutting their ears to the tramp of the coming people and the Grand Army of the Republic, with Old Pap Thomas at their head. Singularly enough, for a rural retailer of gossip from the capital he does not say anything about *nonsequiturs*.

FRENCH FLIGHTS OF FANCY.—Marshal Bazaine, in his farewell order issued to the French troops in Mexico, on the eve of their departure for home, tells them that for five years their victorious eagles have hovered over the New World, and that glorious combats, fatigues and privations have added new lustre to the military qualities of their nation. This military Mark Tapley is evidently resolved to be buoyant and jolly under the most distressing circumstances. The Gallic bird that has had Maximilian under its wing was not the eagle at all, but the traditional rooster—a vagrant, dilapidated specimen at that—and it is now "scooting" back to its own dunghill, with gaffs gone and comb badly cut, in about as ignominious a manner as can well be imagined. There is no room on the American continent for more than one species of Eagle. Uncle Sam's well known variety can do all the "hovering" required on this side of the Atlantic.

TURKEY'S TRIBULATION.—Turkey's troubles are accumulating around her in a way that seriously threatens her speedy overthrow as a European power. The days of the anomalous intrusion of the Crescent on the domain of the Cross are virtually numbered, and, within a very few years at furthest, the Mussulman will have been forced back to the Asiatic steppes and mountains, whence, in the Middle Ages, he descended like an avalanche on Europe. Cable rumors of the suppression of the Candian revolt do not seem to be founded in fact. Greece is defiant, massing troops upon her frontier, and Servia is arming—which neither dare do, unless they had received tacit assurance of countenance or support from either France or Russia. Moreover, Italy wants to control the entire Adriatic Sea, which is impossible while the Sultan dominates its eastern shore. There can be but one issue to a situation so complicated and abnormal.

THE MARYLAND SWANN.—It has been alleged as the reason for Senator Swann's declension, that he having taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, was disqualified. The Treasurer of the State of Virginia was a witness before the Senate Committee, but the fact was not made out. The Richmond *Times* of Saturday says:

On inquiry we learn that at the beginning of the war Governor Swann owned $4,000 in Virginia bonds, on upon which the coupons of the second Auditor now no interest has been paid from the beginning to the end of the war. But had Governor Swann desired to have collected the interest on these bonds during the war, he would not have been obliged to take any oath, as the act of the Virginia Legislature making an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy a condition of the payment of interest expressly excepted "citizens of Maryland and Kentucky."

THE Copperheads and their reconstructed friends are, of a sudden, most unaccountably and suspiciously demonstrative in the expression of their desire to grant the negro his "rights." Yonder if they don't mean, at heart, his *unreal rights!*

SINCH 1800 the population of the United States has increased six-fold, and in the same time the church membership has increased twenty-fourteen-fold. In 1800 the population was 5,000,000 in 1860 the church members were 5,556,265.

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.—During the late prevalence of cholera at Vienna, one Dr. Kolb, a prominent physician of that city, subjected the rice water discharges of his patients to microscopic examination. He has now published the results of his researches, and they are truly remarkable and well worthy the closest attention and scrutiny of the medical faculty. He says that with the greatest magnifying power he could procure, he discovered in the fluid substance millions upon millions of mushroom-like entomistic exercescences, in which he claims to have found the germs of this fearful epidemic. To detect a remedy capable of destroying these "mushrooms" and preventing their growth, he thinks would be the surest specific against the spread of cholera.

According to a recent article in the *Revue Des Deux Mondes*, the number of persons who became liable to military service in France during 1864 was 325,000, of whom from 109,000 to 10,000 were found unfit for service; 18,106 were too short; 90,504 had weak constitutions; 5,268 were deformed from birth; 9,100 were lame, or had too flat or too high feet; 6,988 were blind or deaf; 5,213 were scrofulous; 4,108 were toothless; 2,529 had skin diseases; 963 stammered; 2,116 were mad or were albinos, and 18,250 suffered from various diseases. In Austria 297,000 persons became liable to military service in 1862, but only 99,990 were fit for duty.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1867. NO. 151.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Question of a Recess Until October.

Struggle About the Impeachment Matter.

Millions of Dollars in the Hands of Post-office Clerks.

Virginia and Military Reconstruction.

Tone of Richmond Press on the Subject.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1867.

Congress.

The second day's session of the Fortieth Congress lasted but two hours. In the Senate no legislative business was transacted, on the ground that the Committees had not been appointed.

Drawing for Seats in the House.

The House perfected its organization and then adjourned. The amusing performance of drawing for seats was gone through with. The members were sent to the rear of the hall, and a boy blindfolded drew from a box the name by name, and the parties so drawn advanced in turn to select seats. By resolution, the seat of E. B. Washburne, absent, was reserved for him, and Messrs. Thad. Stevens and Frank Thomas were allowed to select seats prior to the drawing, and they chose their old seats. Quite a number of prominent Republicans selected seats in proximity to Stevens,—Butler, Schenck, Shellabarger, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, and others.

Caucus To-Night.

The Republican members of the House will hold a caucus on Wednesday evening, at which it will be determined whether or not to take a recess until October, and if so, whether the House Commitees shall be designated before the recess. In any event it will be requisite for the Senate to remain in session for a couple of weeks at least, to confirm new appointments to fill vacancies caused by rejections. Postmaster General Randall states that not less than two millions of dollars are now in the hands of Clerks of Postoffices destitute of Postmasters.

Impeachment.

It is anticipated that there will be a warm struggle in the House caucus of Wednesday night upon the impeachment question, in which the extreme radicals will endeavor to have that question referred to a Select Committee, and the other Republican Members will essay to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. It seems to be believed that it will go again to the Judiciary Committee.

State Dinner.

The last State dinner this season of the President will take place this evening at six o'clock, in the State Dining Room, at the Executive Mansion. Cards of invitation were issued to those members of Congress and their ladies not heretofore invited.

Virginia and Reconstruction.

The question of calling a State Convention in Virginia under the new reconstruction law is being earnestly agitated by the press of that State. The feeling may be judged by the tone of the Richmond papers of to-day. The *Whig* favors the Convention. The *Enquirer* counsels an appeal to the Supreme Court against the law. The *Times* don't want the people to accept the "merciless and inhuman terms," but at the point of the bayonet to secure "their lives and property." The *Dispatch* hopes for the dawning of a better day, and the *Examiner* is opposed to action by the Legislature further than to prepare to submit at as early a day as possible to the people of Virginia the question whether or not they will hold a Convention, and let them authorize the Governor in the event of an affirmative answer to that inquiry to make the necessary proclamation.

The Cabinet.

The Cabinet had under discussion to-day the Military Reconstruction bill, and it was decided that its military provisions should be at once enforced.

Grant and the President.

After the Cabinet meeting, General Grant had an interview with the President.

South Carolina.

A delegation is here already from South Carolina to see about the military control in that State.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

INTERNAL REVENUE CIRCULAR.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular, rehearsing the provisions of the recent acts of Congress relative to distilled spirits, and stating that Collectors will forthwith require distillery inspectors to deliver up their inspectors' brands and the keys of the cistern rooms and distillery bonded warehouses. Whenever a general bonded warehouse may be conveniently accessible to a distillery, the Collector will at once direct the transfer of all spirits stored in the distillery bonded warehouse to such general bonded warehouse; where a general bonded warehouse is not conveniently accessible, the use of distilleries as bonded warehouses will be continued. Particular directions are given as to the details of the enforcement of the law.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

Advices from the East India squadron report the Hartford at Hong Kong on the 31st December, having completed repairs. The Wyoming left Nagasaki December 13, for Yokohama, with our Minister on board. The Wachusette has been actively scouring the coast for pirates, with headquarters at Hong Kong. She has rendered efficient service to the Consuls in obtaining redress for wrongs to our countrymen. Her commander reports no piracies occurring, but this is always the case after northeast monsoon sets in. The leader of piracies, who took the Lubra, has been executed. The board of underwriters now insist that all vessels of certain size shall be armed, which will doubtless have a good effect. The Ashuelot was at Manilla, soon to sail for Cebu and Sulu. The store ship Supply was daily expected at Hong Kong.

RELIEF FUND EXPENDED.

A Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau announces that the congressional appropriation of $25,000 for the relief of destitute citizens of the District of Columbia has been expended, and no further aid from that source can be expected.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt, expected to-day, will not be in readiness before to-morrow.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Fessenden withdraws from the Senate Finance Committee, of which Mr. Sherman is chairman.

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEES.

It is understood there will be no change in the members of the House Financial Committees, but that the Speaker will leave two vacancies to be filled in each.

SUIT FOR CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

Henry B. Taylor, formerly a Major in the Marine Corps, who during the war served in the Confederate army, has commenced a suit against J. D. Defrees, for possession of a half lot in this city. The property was libelled by the Court during the war, and under the confiscation act the life interest of the plaintiff was sold to the defendant. This is the first case of the kind instituted here.

CAUCUS.

The Republicans hold another caucus to-morrow night, to take into consideration business which should be transacted during the present session of Congress. It is believed the question of impeachment and of a recess will be discussed.

NOMINATIONS.

Many new nominations will be made by the President to the Senate, to fill vacancies caused by rejections. The Postmaster General states that not less than two million dollars is now in the hands of clerks of postoffices destitute of Postmasters.

MILITARY.

Captain Henry W. Patterson, (not Billy), of the Fourth Infantry, is relieved from special duty, and ordered to join his company at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The report of Colonel J. V. Bamford, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau for North Carolina, for January, has been received at headquarters. It shows that during the month the officers and agents of the Bureau in many parts of the State have been busily engaged to the full extent of the powers delegated them to alleviate the destitute. Suffering from want of clothing and food is still extent lessen, the number of dependents. The work of breaking up settlements of freed people under charge of the bureau progresses favorably and in a very short time the Government will be relieved from a very onerous burden. No arrests were made by the Bureau and no outrages committed.

NAVIGATION.

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

$100,000 for Improvement of the Ohio.

Sums for Western River and Habor Improvements.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill passed through both houses with so many amendments that it was difficult to tell what items were included in it. The law as it finally passed, and was signed by the President, is officially promulgated to-day. It contains the following western appropriations: For improving navigation on the Mississippi river, at Desmoines or lower rapids, according to such plans as the Secretary or War shall on report of a board of engineers approve, $50,000; provided, however, that any canal that may be constructed around said Des Moines or lower rapids of the Mississippi river, shall be and forever remain free to navigation and commerce to said river, and tolls shall never be collected thereon. For improving the navigation of the Mississippi river at Rock Island Rapids, two hundred thousand dollars; for harbor of Ontonagon, Michigan, ninety-seven thousand six hundred dollars; for building and operating two dredges and snag boats, to be used on the Mississippi river between Fort Snelling and Rock Island Rapids, ninety-six thousand dollars; for building and operating one dredge or snag boat on Wisconsin river, forty-thousand dollars; for harbor of Pentwater, Lake Michigan, fifty-five thousand dollars; for harbor of Pere Marquette, Lake Michigan, fifty thousand dollars; for improving at the mouth of Conneaut river, Ohio, ten thousand dollars; for Ashtabula harbor, Ohio, fifty-four thousand dollars; for the improvement of works at Grand River harbor, Ohio, sixty thousand dollars; for Sandusky river from Fremont to Lake Erie in Ohio, twenty thousand dollars; for Maumee Bay, Ohio twenty thousand dollars; for improvement of St. Clair Flats, Michigan, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for mouth of Saginaw river, twenty-eight thousand dollars; for St. Mary's river, fifty thousand dollars; for mouth of Ausable river, Lake Huron, fifty thousand dollars; for Marquette harbor, Superior, eighty-five thousand dollars; for Eagle harbor, Lake Superior, sixty-five thousand dollars; for harbor of Superior City, Wisconsin, sixty-three thousand dollars; for harbor of Auxbessius, Michigan, ten thousand dollars; for Grand River harbor, Michigan, forty thousand dollars; for Black Lake harbor, Michigan, fifty-one thousand dollars; for harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan, twenty-three thousand dollars; for harbor at Racine, Wis. consin, forty-five thousand dollars; for harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, eight thousand dollars; for harbor of Manitowoc, forty-five thousand dollars; for harbor of Green Bay, forty-five thousand dollars; for harbor of Monistee, Michigan, sixty thousand dollars; for White River harbor, Michigan, fifty-seven thousand dollars; for Muskegon harbor, Lake Michigan, fifty-nine thousand dollars; for harbor of South Haven, Michigan, forty-three thousand dollars; for harbor of New Buffalo, Michigan, sixty thousand dollars; for mouth of Mississippi river, two hundred thousand dollars; for improvement of Ohio river one hundred thousand dollars.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Alexandria, Va., Election.

Enforcing the Military Reconstruction Law.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1867.

The President to-day virtually commenced to enforce the Military Government Reconstruction bill. In view of trouble at the Alexandria, Virginia, municipal election, he directed General Canby to station troops in the city. It was expected that a riot might take place, as it was the first election in the South since the passage of the bill for the more efficient Government of that section. It is claimed by the Republicans that under the provisions of that bill negroes have a right to vote, and they have been urged to exercise the privilege to-day. Governor Pierpont says that under the Military Bill, all male citizens over the age of twenty-one years, except those disqualified, are entitled to vote, and that therefore the colored people are undoubtedly entitled to the elective franchise to-day.

This position of the Republicans is contested by their opponents, who contend that negroes cannot vote until a Convention is called to reconstruct the State, and the Commissioners of Election find themselves in a quandary. They held a meeting yesterday morning, at which a committee was appointed to proceed immediately to Washington, and consult the Attorney General upon the question of the legality of such negro votes as may be attempted to be polled to-day. The Republicans, in anticipation of unfavorable action on the part of the Commissioners, held a meeting, and appointed a committee of four each, two white and two black, to take lists of such votes as the Commissioners may reject. Under this arrangement over one thousand negro votes were polled to-day, without any trouble. The Attorney General declined to give his opinion on so short a notice, and the whole matter was laid before the Cabinet to-day.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—According to information from Alexandria, the Republicans held a mass meeting which was largely attended by colored men, and after addresses by the Republican candidate for the mayoralty, George F. Tucker, and others, they were instructed to offer their votes to the Commissioners of Election, but if refused, the Committees would take them this morning. This course was pursued by the colored men, and the Commissioners refused that they could receive their votes. In consequence places were opened for the reception of the votes. Mayor Latham, with some citizens, waited on the President of the United States to inquire as to the right of colored men to vote, and was referred to the Attorney General. The latter declined to give his opinion in so short a time, but said he believed the Reconstruction bill would be thus entitled until the Government had formally taken possession of the State. Gen. Canby, in response to a request from Governor Pierpont, made the necessary arrangements for a sufficient military force on the ground to preserve order if necessary. Two companies of the 12th Infantry, under command of Colonel Stanhope, arrived in the propeller Bucker, from Washington last night, and about daylight this morning three companies of the 5th Cavalry arrived, the whole being under command of General Emery, who has his headquarters at the office of the Freedmen's Commissioners. A telegram from Alexandria, received to-night, says the election passed off without disorder. Latham was re-elected mayor by 63 majority. The negro vote was not received by the Commissioners, but was recorded by the Radical candidates for municipal offices. The Radical white vote is 56. It is reported that more than one thousand negro votes were recorded.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1867.

ILLNESS OF GEN. STRONG.

General William D. Strong is dangerously ill of paralysis. His recovery is despaired of.

IMPEACHMENT.

The *Post's* Washington special states that the extremists of the House will try to-morrow to raise a special committee on impeachment of the President, with Butler as Chairman instead of Wilson, of Iowa. The intention is to constitute a committee to insure extreme measures, but their success is improbable.

Volunteer Force Called Out by Governor Brownlow in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 5.—Governor Brownlow has issued a general order to organize a volunteer force to serve three years, subject to his order as Commander-in-Chief, to act as military police, preserve the peace and protect the people.

Fenian Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—A very large Fenian meeting was held to-night, and a liberal collection made.

Oswego Charter Election.

OSWEGO, March 5.—In the Charter election, the Republicans elected the Mayor and three of four aldermen.

Elmira Election.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 5.—E. W. Frisby, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day, over W. R. Johnson, Democrat, by seventy-six majority.

President of Detroit Board of Trade.

DETROIT, MICH., March 5.—John C. Ervin has been elected President of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Both Houses Fully Organized.

No Business of Special Interest.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to guarantee a Republican form of government to the lately rebellious States; also, a bill to provide a form of oath so sustain a republican form of government.

Mr. SUMNER presented a joint resolution of thanks to George Peabody for his munificent gifts for educational purposes, and directing the President to cause a gold medal to be struck for presentation to him. Tabled for the present until considered by a Committee.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition, which passed both Houses during the closing moments of last session, but did not reach the President in time to receive his signature.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the consideration of the measure without reference to a Committee.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to regulate certain proceedings in criminal cases; similar in its provisions to a bill of the same title introduced at the last session. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to extend the time for the taking effect of the act relating to wools and woolens to ten days from its passage. This bill passed both Houses yesterday, but not in time to get the signature of the President before adjournment.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill concerning injunctions and proceedings in civil cases. Ordered to lie on the table until the committees are formed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed their duty, and had been informed by the President that he had no communications to make at present.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States. Ordered to lie on the table until the formation of committees. It is the bill of the same title of the session just closed, with verbal alterations.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. PRICE the usual resolution relative to drawing seats was adopted, when Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, and Stevens being reserved to them, but the drawing was temporarily postponed.

Mr. DAWES reported from the Committee to wait on the President, that he had no communication to make to Congress at present.

The rules were suspended, and the following officers declared elected and took the oath of office: N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms; Chas. F. Lippincott, Doorkeeper, and Wm. S. King, Postmaster of the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution directing the clerk of the House to place on the roll the name of the Territorial delegates whose credentials showed that they were duly elected.

Discussion took place, from which it appeared that, in regard to Colorado, it would be difficult to decide which of two gentlemen should hold the *prima facie* right to it, one having the certificate of the Governor attached, and the other having the certificate of the acting Governor and a majority of the Council and Secretary attached, and also the seal. Finally the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. ELDRIDGE introduced Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the pair of the two gentlemen claiming the seat as Delegate from Colorado were referred to the Committee on Elections, and the Clerk directed to place on the roll the names of delegates from the Territories.

The Delegates from Idaho, Mr. Holbrook; from Arizona, Buchford; and from Dakota, Mr. Burleigh, stepped to the Speaker's chair and took the oath prescribed by law.

The SPEAKER presented the papers in the contested case of Burch and Van Horn, of New York. Stewart, of Maryland, and a distinguished member who had their choice of seat, chose them in the same locality. The change of base by Mr. Spaulding, who, last session, sat on the Democratic side of the House, and who now comes over to the Republican side, two seats in front of Stevens, created amusement and laughter. The drawing occupied about an hour, which being concluded

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the House proceed to the election of Chaplain. Agreed to.

Nominations were moved as follows: Rev. Boynton, pastor of the last House; by Mr. Pruyn, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington; by Mr. Randall, Rev. Jno. Chambers, of Philadelphia; by Mr. Ashley, Rev. C. Hartman, of Ohio; by Mr. Ross, Rev. P. Cartwright, of Illinois; by Mr. Holman, Rev. Dr. Crary, of St. Louis; by Mr. Driggs, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, of New York; by Mr. Banks, Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, of Massachusetts; by Mr. Eldridge, Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow.

The House proceeded to a viva voce vote. After all the votes were recorded, Mr. ELDRIDGE stated he withdrew the name of his candidate, as he did not seem to be appreciated, no person having voted for him.

Result of vote: whole number, 149; necessary to a choice, 75. Boynton received 57, Hall, 10; Chambers, 6; Berryman, 8; Cartwright, 5; Agar, 3; Craig, 11; Hoyt, 2; Hepworth, 17; Mr. Boynton having received a majority, was declared duly elected Chaplain.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, presented the credentials of Mr. Taffie, of Nebraska, who was sworn in.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE introduced concurrent resolutions for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and three Members, to revise and equalize the pay of employees of both Houses. Agreed to.

Mr. PRICE asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the national currency act.

Mr. HOOPER objected.

Mr. PRICE moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to adjourn.

Pending the motion, the Chair stated that if the House were in session next Thursday, he would announce the committees on Rules, Mileage and Elections, committees that were necessary whether the House were in session the days or three weeks.

He would not, however, for obvious reasons, appoint any other Committees at present, unless the House should otherwise order. He would also, if the House gave its consent, appoint on the Committee of Rules Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, although he was disqualified as a member on account of absence in Europe, but had been already recognized as a member in having a seat reserved for him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether it was expected this House was to legislate for any length of time.

The SPEAKER could not give any information on that point.

Adjourned.

STATE ITEMS.

Col. S. B. Dick will be the Union candidate for Mayor of Meadville.

The Republican primary meetings held in Erie, Saturday evening resulted in the choice of delegates favorable to the nomination of John R. Cochrane, Esq., for Mayor.

A meeting was held in Pithole last Thursday evening, at which it was resolved "that whereas Oil City seems to be the common center of Venango County, geographically and in a business point of view, and in fairness to the large size of an act submitting to the qualified voters of said county, the propriety of removing the county seat from Franklin to Oil City."

W. R. Johns, formerly editor of the *Register*, is about to commence the publication of a new daily paper in Oil City.

The south half of the Cross Cut Railroad is completed; all the rails being laid which were brought to Corry. The roads now awaits the junction from the other end, and a communication throughout can then be had by steam. The road will only require leveling and the filling up process, to render it fit to do business.

Mrs. Alice Pouteney Todd died last week at her residence in Philadelphia in the one-hundredth year of her age. Mrs. Todd was born in Lancaster, Pa., on the 22d of January, 1768. Her father, Thomas Poutency, a well known member of the Society of Friends, emigrated to this country in 1720 from London and with his family returned to Philadelphia when the deceased was but nine years old, since which time Philadelphia had ever been her home. She was married in 1788 to Mr. Anthony Todd, a merchant of Philadelphia, and afterwards the first cashier of the Bank of Philadelphia.

The Southern Mail Steamship company on Saturday launched a new iron steamer, "The Tioga," from the yard of Messrs. Reanie, Son & Co., of Philadelphia.

The Arrest of Surratt.

The committee of inquiry experienced no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the Government made but little effort to arrest Surratt. They say the Executive neither made any demand upon England for his surrender, nor sent any detective or agent to Liverpool to identify Surratt, or to trace his movements, notwithstanding there was ample time to do so. He did not, they further say, give notice to our Minister at Rome that Surratt had decided to go there, though the Government had every reason to believe that such was his intention. The reward for his arrest was revoked so long ago as November, 1865, and subsequently such steps have been taken to identify or procure the arrest of Surratt. Though the Secretaries of State and War and others have submitted testimony to justify the course of the Government, the committee are yet "constrained, from the testimony, to report that, in their opinion, due diligence in the arrest of Surratt was not exercised by the Executive Department." They do not, however, charge that this lack of diligence was the result of any "improper motives."

BY THE CABLE.

The Eastern Question More Complicated.

Christian Rising Throughout Turkey Feared.

The Eastern Question.

VIENNA, March 5.—The Eastern question is becoming more complicated. Dispatches have been received from the South which indicate that a general rising of Christians throughout Turkey is feared.

O'Connor not Arrested.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch from Dublin says the rumored capture of the Fenian Colonel O'Connor is untrue; that the arrested man proves another party.

Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, March 5.—The Duke of Richmond has declined the Colonial Secretaryship, and the Duke of Buckingham has accepted the position.

The Reform Bill.

The Government promises that the provisions of the Reform Bill, which it is preparing for submission to Parliament, will be liberal.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 5, Noon.—Consols steady. Erie 39¼. Illinois Central 76½. Five-Twenties 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 6, Noon.—Cotton quiet, and declined an eighth since last evening. Middling Uplands 13¾d.

Provisions generally firm. Lard 50s 6d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Petroleum 1s 6d per gallon; refined 11d.

The Social Evil and the Remedy.

The *Nation* ventures on the discussion of this topic, to what end the following quotation will show:

Seeing, then, that the evil can neither be eradicated nor suppressed, but one course remains to be pursued, and that is the course recommended by the Sanitary Committee, namely, to accept the mischief as a fact, to recognize its existence by the authorities, to place it under official inspection and regulation, with a view to the utmost possible diminution of its deadly effects. By this means some beneficial results may be attained. The physical disease engendered will be greatly reduced in amount and in violence. The class of bad women will comprise none but those who will consent to be registered as such; the payment will be cleared of the "street-walkers;" the eyes of decent people will be spared the disgusting and demoralizing sight of degravity in its most degrading aspect, and we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the sin, while covered up and driven to its haunts, is under such treatment as it is in a condition to receive at the hands of the ministers of religion, and of the public health. We have not before us the data requisite to show the extent to which these desirable results have attended the experience of continental cities, but they must be great from the very nature of things, in some degree. Owners of houses would be more regardful of the character of their tenants, and the police more pains than they do to prevent their being sublet for infamous purposes. The police would be enabled to close many houses that are made the receptacles of crime, and in that way would have it in their power to stop some portion of the evil in its early stages. Registration would in some measure check resort to the houses on the part of those who might dread with the notion of publicity. The legal and illegitimacy that would be affixed to the vice might possibly, by making it less attractive to the imagination, make it less universal in practice.

The Baltimore Bank Defalcation.

The detection of the defalcation of two officers of the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore was due to Government Bank Inspector, Mr. Callender. In the exercise of his official duty, Mr. Callender commenced on Tuesday morning last an examination of the books of Samuel H. Wentz, who was known as the "foreign bookkeeper," and during the morning discovered several false entries. He suspended his work and went to dinner, and upon his return discovered that during his absence false entries to the amount of $210,000 had been made. He immediately stopped all the business of the bank, closed the books, and proceeded to ferret out the matter of the apparent malpractice. The search lasted until Saturday last, when all of the evidence pointed to Wentz and John H. Rogers, the paying teller as the criminal parties. The system of speculation was traced back over a period of twenty-seven years. Wentz and Rogers made full confessions, the former stating that this system of speculation first had its origin when he was in the bank, a period of thirty-five years, though nothing has been discovered beyond twenty-seven years back. Wentz admits that he has lost, during all this time, over $200,000, having taken only $6,000. Wentz is a man of nearly sixty years, and second officer in rank of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., of the United States. Both have been for respectably connected. Ross Winans, Jr., we are informed, being a son-in-law of Wentz. The robbery is regarded as one of the most adroit on record, and in its execution bears a close resemblance to that perpetrated by Edler on the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Both were perpetrated by means of false entries, whose detection was only accomplished by chance.

The Signing of Bills at the Last Hour.

No bills passed by Congress failed in consequence of the action or non-action of the President. All bills were signed at 12 P. M. except the Army Appropriation bill and Wool Tariff bill; these he had declined to approve, and it was generally regarded that they were lost. His time, however, differed somewhat from that of the House, and at the last moment he was prevailed on to sign the woolen bill, although he had up to 11:55, refused to sign his harmless protest against the clause in the army bill, which fixed Grant's headquarters at Washington. It was sent by Col. Moore, too late to reach the House before Speaker Colfax, in his eloquent valedictory, had announced the expiration of the Thirty-Ninth Congress. Both are laws, as they were approved of during its session, and are so recorded upon the journal of the House.

THE WASTE OF COINS.—It is stated by an eminent English authority that the life of coins is much briefer now than before the introduction of steam for passenger travel. This is attributed to the almost constant attrition to which they are subjected by being carried about and the consequent passage of them from hand to hand. The authority we quote states that on an average one hundred shillings are worn in thirty new ones. This is a fearful waste, and as we expect some time to see gold and silver again a common medium of exchange in this country, it is of some importance to ascertain a remedy for the deterioration of coins. With copper and bronze coins it may be of no consequence, as they never bear intrinsically the value which they nominally possess, so that there is really no material loss; but gold and silver coins, however, are really worth their face or nominal value.

The method of manufacturing coins is opposed to their longevity. The plain disk is placed between the dies, as soft as the most perfect annealing can make it. When minted, the recessed surface is hardened by compression, while the raised surfaces are left in a state very near that of their original softness. But these parts, unfortunately, are just these most exposed to attrition. The only remedy that suggests itself under these circumstances is to round and polish the surface, presenting less surface than the other figures, and being higher, would in a measure defend and protect them from rapid deterioration.

CAMELS BORN IN CAPTIVITY.—A Cheltenham (Eng.) paper says: "At Arabiani or single-lump camel, and a Bactrian or double-humped camel, both belonging to Mrs. Wombwell's menagerie, have just given birth to calves. The Bactrian camel is particularly fond of its baby, and is nursing it well, covering it up with its long mane when it lies down. The Arabian camel is rather spiteful, and Mr. Fairgrieve was compelled to take the calf from her, as she threatened to kill it. He immediately procured a feeding bottle, and is bringing the calf, upadmirably with milk from the mother, put into the bottle. The father of both the camels is a very large double-humped Bactrian camel, and is considered the largest and handsomest in Britain. There is only four camels of the double species in Britain, and what makes this the more curious is the two births taking place within half an hour of each other. Mr. Fairgrieve has named the male calf 'Robert Burns,' as it was born on the great Scottish bard's birthday."

BEAUTY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Queen* gives utterance to his opinion on the above subject, and we make haste to lay so gratifying a statement before our readers—the fairer portion of them in particular. Says this "most wise judge," as Shylock would call him: "The world of Paris is beautiful, and many ladies are in prospect. Chiefly among the American colony here, which is more numerous than during any former winter, does dancing go on, and with far more animation than in Europe. Nowhere can cannot but be struck with the superior freshness and beauty of American girls, so often talked of, and certainly proved in every large assemblage of them."

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.—A contract has been entered into by the Toledo, Wabash and Western, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Des Moines Valley Railroad Companies, on the one part, and the holders of a charter for bridging the Mississippi at Keokuk, on the other part, by which those railroad companies bind themselves jointly to erect a railroad and carriage-way bridge over the river at that point within three years.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

There were four hundred and twenty-three deaths in New York city last week.

The thread and needle stores in New York, it is said, sell liquor to women in such a manner as to baffle the police.

The astute counsel of Sanford Conover claims that false swearing before a Congressional Committee is not legally perjury, and that his client has been wrongfully convicted.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Morrill will take Guthrie's place on the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Conkling will go on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Generals Ferry and Thayer and Governor Morton will go on the Military Committee.

The steamer Henry Chauncey arrived Monday night from San Francisco, with $828,514 in tre

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867.

THE TAX Bill as it passed Congress, and a synopsis of the General Bankrupt Law, will be found on the third page.

HAD the South, one year ago, accepted the Constitutional Amendment, Southern Representatives would to-day occupy seats in Congress. But the Southern leaders—led by President JOHNSON, the worst of leaders—rejected the terms then offered, and the Southern people now find themselves compelled to accept harder terms still, or, by rejecting them, make certain of a still worse fate. There is a philosophy in this experience to which few people, it would seem, would long be blind.

THE vote of REVERDY JOHNSON for the Reconstruction Bill, before and after the veto, is an answer to the cavil of unconstitutionality. One of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the country, he had no scruples on that score; and in one of the most powerful speeches of the session he set forth the reasons why the bill, as a measure of necessity, should pass. Senator JOHNSON, in this, represents the average of the good sense and mature judgment of the country.

THE New York *World* continues to volunteer advice and counsel to the South, notwithstanding the rebuff of the Richmond *Enquirer*. It estimates the probabilities to be largely in favor of submission on the part of the South to the latest terms, and it advises the Southern people to be in a hurry about it, lest "the Radicals should obtain control of the new State organizations." Here is the central idea of the Democratic organ:

> "The planters can control the negro vote, if they begin in season; and by accepting at once what they will be constrained to submit to at last, they can help their friends in the North elect the next President, and reserve the Government from Radical domineering and insolence."

This view of the case is a very comfortable one—but if the "planters" should not happen to "control the negro vote," how great will be the disappointment.

WELL DONE.

During the last few days of its existence the Thirty-Ninth Congress did much to redeem itself from the blame it had incurred for tardiness in the dispatch of important public business. If we omit the loss of the Tariff Bill, it probably came as near to completing its business as its predecessors in general. It fairly embodied the popular will in a measure for reconstructing the insurgent States; it gave the country a uniform Bankrupt Law; threw proper guards around the President relative to the tenure of office; made important and beneficial changes in the Tax Law; bestowed careful attention upon the subject of improving Harbors and Rivers; enacted an important Tariff Law relating to the great Wool interest of the country; abstained rigidly from experimental schemes of finance, and from unwise measures in general—for which latter it is especially deserving of thanks. On a careful examination of the acts of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, one will find far more to approve and be thankful for than to deplore. That it suffered most of the important business to drag till the last days of the session, is true, but that mainly the business was completed, is equally true—and of the best of its predecessors little more was ever said.

THE LAST ONE.

We do not vouch for the truth of the story about XERXES, and his tears. It was natural enough that he should think about the vast and splendid army being all swept away by the sceptre of death within a hundred years. The story has been told often enough to be true, and it has excited, hundreds of times over, some fancy or emotion, similar to that which invented it, if it be not true. If XERXES had the thought and shed the tears, they were creditable, in some sense, to the famous old Persian Potentate—more creditable than his thrashing the Hellespont, or his being thrashed by the three hundred at Thermopylæ.

A period of less than one hundred years has carried from the ranks of the living the entire army of the Revolution. There is something about the first and the last of a series of events that excites more emotion than the intervening ones. The first blood shed at Lexington; the first life taken in the war for the Union; the first battle had a thrilling interest from the fact of their being the first. So the death of the last of the *signers* of the Declaration of Independence was noticed with emotion and commented on, because it closed all earthly sight and fellowship of that glorious company of men. The death of the last man whose father had signed that Charter of Liberty, was observed as the cutting of another, but feebler, connection of the present with the Declaration.

But the farewell to earth of the last of its *indorsers* cannot but excite thought and emotion in the breast of every *American*. Aged SAMUEL MCDOWNING was the last man who, like ÆNEAS of the siege and overthrow of Troy, could speak from personal experience of the marches, battles, hardships, and victories of the Revolutionary war. On the anniversary of the birth of the great Leader, the old soldier was committed to the tomb, at the great age of over one hundred and six years. Having, after fighting under WASHINGTON till liberty was achieved, voted for him as the first President of the United States, and seen him administer the Government through two terms, he survived the father of his country for a period of no less than sixty-six years, and died in honor—the last of a noble and glorious race of men.

WHEN Mr. SMYTHE was appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of New York, it was said the Government was lucky in getting into that important service "an old merchant of tried integrity;" who, it was said, took the place with great reluctance. The reader of the report made by the Committee of Congress, will conclude that there must have been a mistake in the estimate placed on the virtues of the gentleman—possibly that the wrong SMYTHE received the commission. Without going into details, we can say a worse exposure has hardly ever been made, and the committee found no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that Mr. SMYTHE, for reasons too numerous to mention, should be removed.

Considering the degree of certainty that was felt in the case of SMYTHE, on account of his reputation as an "old merchant of tried integrity," the appointing power, no doubt, feels no little embarrassment in looking up a new man, lest he should turn out a still older merchant, whose integrity had also been "tried"—and found wanting.

THE Fortieth Congress has been represented in the opposition papers, as infinitely more radical and terrible than the Thirty-ninth. We know not on what this allegation rests. We imagine that neither of them need be the occasion of any alarm or terror. The work to be done by this Congress, it will probably do. Like the last, it will, no doubt, pursue the course which it believes to be right, and as far as it shall carry forward the will of the loyal people of the country, none but the disloyal will have any ground to impugn or to fear its action.

THE Washington correspondent of the Columbus, Ohio, *Journal*, says: General BUTLER although unreservedly in favor of impeaching the President thinks the people "are too cowardly" to insist upon it. The correspondent thinks "coward" is a bad word to use in reference to some of the men who are not able to convince themselves of the necessity of impeachment. They have written the disproof of the charge with their own blood. We presume Gen. BUTLER does not use the term in this offensive sense.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?—In the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill, as it finally passed Congress, after four several Conference Committees had failed, there is a comfortable little provision requiring that two years' notice shall be given to the proprietors of the Congressional *Globe* before their agreement to print the Congressional proceedings ceases. Thus vanish Great Expectations!

LATE REPENTANCE.

It is never *too* late to mend, but there is a certain something about eleventh hour penitence and promise of reform that does not inspire confidence, nor beget the most exalted opinion of those who are brought to it. For instance, we do not feel disposed to place a very high estimate on the recent change of heart which has come over the Chicago *Times* and the New York *World*, now that they find their late and prospective allies of the South threatened with the political article of death. Yet such complete and radical conversion from former error and fatuity as we find expressed in the editorial columns of the former journal particularly, is worth noting, if only as an illustration of the marvellous conversions that can be wrought by irrepressible aspiration after place and power. A great deal of shrewd sense and foresight, mingled with unscrupulous abandonment of positions that it once declared impregnable, are contained in the following paragraph:

> "The South sees in the military bill what is to be gained by masterly inactivity and standing on dignity. A little more of this dignified inactivity and [illegible] Congressman Reed Bailey will be Major General Congressman Reed Bailey will be offering the rebel States with the sharpest legislative stick ever constructed. A little more dignified waiting, and every Southern man will send himself a missile or his old plantation which has been cut up into ten acre lots and offered gratis in exchange to his former slaves and present masters."

If our misguided brethren cannot be convinced of their present folly and their only future hope, by such cogent persuasion as this, neither would they believe what is their only chance of being saved from virtual annihilation, though one rose from the dead to exhort and appeal to them.

Postmaster at Pittsburgh.

James H. McClelland, for forty years a resident of this city, and a well-known carpenter, has been appointed and confirmed Postmaster at Pittsburgh. Mr. McClelland was one of the half dozen original members of the Liberty party in this city, twenty-five years ago, and has been consistent in his views regarding slavery ever since. He is an upright citizen, correct in all his dealings, and has voted with the Republican party ever since its organization, but has not taken any active part in politics for many years. He is a brother-in-law of the late Col. Samuel W. Black, and his appointment, unsought by him, was obtained through the influence of General Moorhead.

Trouble Among Philadelphia Office-Holders.

A conflict of authority has existed the past two or three days in the Federal offices in Philadelphia. It seems that a week ago, Collector Johnson removed S. Snyder Leidy, and appointed as his principal deputy Mr. E. Reed Myer, late Surveyor of the Port under Collector Thomas. The term of office of Ex-Governor Johnson expired March 4th, at noon, and the management of the office legally falls upon his principal deputy, which Mr. Leidy insists he is, as he had received no notice of his removal by Gov. Johnson. Mr. Myer, Monday noon, ordered Leidy to vacate, which he has peremptorily refused to do, and there the matter rests until Mr. Johnson returns from Washington. Mr. Sloanaker, Revenue Collector in the First District, failing to be confirmed, and desiring to reinstate himself in the favor of the Republican party, on Monday morning appointed George Kelley, an active Radical Republican, chief deputy, and the latter is now acting Collector. General Magilton and other deputies were appointed clerks. This sharp practice was likewise attempted in the Naval office, but failed, as the department at Washington refused to sanction the appointments made. Mr. Sloanaker did not give the department a chance to act in the matter, but waited until the last minute before making this change. If the department overthrows Mr. Kelley, the Revenue Office in the First District will have to be closed. The Postoffice and Custom House are almost untenanted, and but little business is transacted at either.

Pennsylvania Appointments.

The United States Senate, in Executive Session Saturday night, confirmed the following appointments to offices in Pennsylvania: Thos. A. Browley, United States Marshal Western District; Ferd. E. Voltz, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-second District; F. F. Burmeister, Pension Agent at Philadelphia. To Postmasters: R. Taylor, Indiana; John B. Purcell, Bloomfield; Silas Hannan, Schuylkill Haven; J. A. Sedgwick, Butler; A. M. Keck, Greenville; R. Crain, Dennison; Hiram N. Rider, Jamaica; David Dean, Whitehaven; Jonathan W. Bastian, Sunbury; Davis H. Missemer, Pottstown; George F. Harvey, Doylestown; L. H. Williams, Sharon. A. B. Longacre, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District. Charles W. Wingard, Paymaster United States Army; J. W. Frazier, Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District. C. S. Eyster, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was confirmed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

The following Pennsylvania appointments were rejected: Postmasters—D. Pendergrast, Carbondale; C. B. Davis, Milton; G. Ashman Miller, Huntingdon; A. Davis, Hyde Park; E. O'Brien, New Castle; W. H. Pier, Scranton; Peter Purcell, Wilkesbarre. Assessor of Internal Revenue—A. J. Garretson, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania. Collector of Internal Revenue—A. E. Mullen, Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania. Surveyor of Customs—Wm. Harbeson, Philadelphia.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate Sunday night: Postmasters—Mrs. Harriet L. McGuigan, Tamaqua, Pa.; Ethanan Smith, Tonawanda, Pa.; James McKean, Mercer, Pa.; Clinton Cullom, Meadville, Pa.; Wm. Barber, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.; Frank McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.

Where was Washington Born?

The London correspondent of *The Round Table* has received from a Mr. George Harvey, a bookseller doing business in the great metropolis, a circular fosm requesting him to insert his name as a subscriber to a new work entitled, "Was Washington Born in England?" These eccentricities of literature are becoming a nuisance. What with pamphlets proving Napoleon Bonaparte to have been a myth, and bulky volumes to prove that Shakespeare never wrote his own plays, and extracts from scandalous old books going to show that Pocahontas was a disreputable young squaw, who turned somersaults in public places with a pack of dirty boys, we are beginning to lose all faith in history and tradition. Better sum up the whole current of objectless doubt in one exhaustive essay and call it, "Did Anything Ever Happen?" "Has Anybody Ever Been?"

The Acting Vice President.

It is remarked by a cotemporary that the selection of Senator Wade to be president of the Senate, was made in view of a contingency, for the first time in the history of the Government—that growing out of the possibility of his becoming President by virtue of his office. He is the forty-second Senator elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and he will succeed John Langdon, Richard Henry Lee, Theodore Sedgwick, William H. Crawford, James Barbour, Nathaniel Macon, William R. King, Solomon Foot and other prominent men. Mr. Wade was born in Massachusetts in the first year of the present century, and went, when twenty-one, to Ohio, where he educated himself as a lawyer.

Pennsylvania Railroad Directors.

The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held at the office of the company in Philadelphia, on Monday, when the following gentlemen were elected: J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, John Hulme, Wistar Morris, Alexander Nimick, (Pittsburgh), Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy.

THE NEGRO VOTE.—Several Southern papers are stoutly declaring that, in case of universal suffrage, the negroes will be more likely to vote for their former masters than for those who brought about their emancipation and enfranchisement. The Memphis *Avalanche*, for example, says:

> "Bob Church, and such intelligent blacks, will never vote for 'poor white trash' from Plymouth Rock. Our opponents may rest assured of that. The Southern men of this State can, *with the negro vote alone*, beat the Radicals ten to one in any county in the two divisions of the State named, *and they mean to do it*."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* seems inclined to partially indorse this view of the matter, though, of course, not in the coarse, brutal style of the *Avalanche*. The tendency to originality, to love of novelty and the sensational is regarded as an element of more than probable uncharitability. It thinks the colored citizen, with a ballot in his hands, will be very likely to vote the Democratic ticket, just to show and feel that he can do as he pleases.

STEUBENVILLE MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of Steubenville held their primary meetings to nominate candidates for city officers on Saturday evening. There were seven candidates for Mayor. The following nominations were made: For Mayor, George M. Elliott; for City Marshal, William Hukill, Jr.; for City Solicitor, E. M. Hamilton. Councilmen—First Ward, John H. Miller; Second Ward, James Wyatt; Third Ward, C. M. May; Fourth Ward, D. McGowan, Sr.,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta has eleven thousand whites and nine thousand negroes. There are also one hundred and fifty-six widows and two hundred and ninety-four orphans of Confederate soldiers residing there.

A clergyman was lately depicting before a deeply interested audience the alarming increase of intemperance, when he astonished his hearers by exclaiming: "A young woman in my neighborhood died very suddenly last Sabbath, while I was preaching the gospel a state of intoxication."

The raising of cattle in Illinois has grown to enormous proportions. This State furnishes New York with more live stock than all the other States combened. During 1866 the total number of cattle received at New York was 208,882.

No woman, during the Paris Exposition, is to be allowed to enter alone any of the supper houses which are open late at night in that city. This is said to be a concession to the anticipated prejudices of English and American visitors.

During February, the number of American vessels lost by wreck, fire, collision and other disasters at sea, was 60, their value being $2,526,500. Of these three were steamers, fifteen ships, two barks, eleven brigs, twenty-nine schooners and one steam tug.

The editor of the *Discussion* of Madrid, Spain, has just been sentenced to death for articles which he had published. There must be a pleasant excitement about the journalistic profession in a country where an infelicitous turn of a paragraph, may lead to a still more infelicitous turn of the garotte.

Fortune-telling and tilting hoops operate differently. The former reveal what the lady will be in future, the latter reveal what she is at present. Not always, if we may credit what is said about one of the uses to which sawdust is put.

The Buffalo papers report that during 1866 the disasters on the Lakes and their tributary rivers numbered seven hundred and thirty-four, and involved the loss of one hundred and eleven lives, and a destruction of property to the amount of $1,647,428.

There have been several deaths in Paris lately from having flowers in bed chambers; the patients die of brain fever or paralysis. Probably, like the rose, "in aromatic pain."

The French Postoffice receives daily one thousand letters whose address is illegible; two clerks are constantly employed in deciphering these charades; about 250,000 letters annually defy all guesses.

The Oxford (Miss.) *Falcon* says: We are informed that in consequence of the high charges for board a number of the students at our University have formed messes and purchased provisions, and cook for themselves. The most of them have been soldiers, and doubtless understand the matter well.

The arrival of the great caravan from Bagdad is announced by letters from Damascus in Syria. It consists of two thousand five hundred camels, one-half of which were loaden with tobacco, while the remainder carried the travelers. The brass bands of Bagdad do not perform—as these caravans are seen approaching the city—"The Camels are Coming."

In Great Britain it is calculated that a salmon represents a value equivalent to that of a good sized sheep, without imposing on any one the trouble of housing and feeding. The salmon referred to often weigh from sixty to eighty pounds each.

A number of colored men have been discharged by their Conservative employers in Georgetown for voting the Union ticket at the late election.

The Good Templars of Indiana, in convention at Indianapolis, have threatened to leave the Republican party if it don't pass a prohibitory liquor law. Their principles and party loyalty are not worth much, if they would desert both because they cannot get all they want in a matter which should be disconnected from politics.

Sixty Roman Catholic priests arrived in New Orleans last week, to open schools for the freedmen.

The Cincinnati City Council have taken favorable action on an ordinance providing for the issue of bonds for the purchase of the city gas works, whereupon Chicago sneers, and calls the project a costly luxury. We shouldn't wonder if it proved cheaper than paying private monopolies a hundred per cent. more than they are fairly entitled to.

At Augusta, Georgia, during last month, there were 2,200 whites drawing rations from the Freedmen's Bureau. Yes, and no doubt cursing the very hands that feed them.

Esta bebecla, he is drunk, is the most withering of rebukes that can be applied to a Brazilian; just as the Greenlander's *dernier resort* in cursing is to tell the bad man he is good for nothing and ought to eat dirt. We are afraid there would be a fearful amount of withering in Pittsburgh, if people here regarded the phrase with the same high-strung sensibility.

The molders arrested some days since, in Louisville, charged with the shooting and assault on Peter Malone and others of Bridgeford's work hands, were before the Police Court on Saturday morning. Most of them were held in heavy bonds to answer. It is expected that the Molders' Union will be implicated as a nuisance by the grand jury now in session.

At a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, the South American poison, called *curare*, or, in Indian, *woorali*, was the subject of discussion. It was stated that a dose administered by subcutaneous injection affects the eye-sight; the patient does not discover objects clearly; he reads with more difficulty, and passes his hands over his eyes as if to dispel a cloud; he complains of the heaviness of the upper eyelids, which indeed drop down so as to narrow the visual space considerably, whereby the face acquires a singlar expression. He does not vaguely complain of headache, but a contraction in the region of the forehead, and especially between the eyebrows. The patient is also afflicted with double vision if he use both his eyes. We think we have heard sanguine of this precise description frequently spoken of as the results of administering another poison called whisky, by injection from a tumbler down the throat.

During the year 1866, thirty-one lives were lost on steam, and eighty on sailing vessels, on the lakes.

Here is a sample of the frightfully demoralizing effects produced by Spiritualism: A Mr. Perry, in the Providence Spiritualist Convention, said: "As a Spiritualist I have yet to learn that we have anything as sacred." A Mr. Wheeler said: As Spiritualists we have not acknowledged any such thing as moral obligations."

Twenty-five ladies have entered their names for the ensuing session at the Ladies' Medical College, London. If they prove as skillful in dissecting bodies as they no doubt are in dissecting the characters and little weaknesses of their female friends, they will become proficients in the art of surgery.

This is the latest practical assertion of Woman's Rights: It is reported from Washington that during last November a lady named Mrs. Frances Lord Bond, of New York, filed an application for a Consular appointment in the State Department. The President favorably indorsed it, and it is said her name will be sent in to the Senate.

A lady being asked to waltz, gave the following sensible and appropriate answer: "No, I thank you, sir, I have hugging enough at home."

A Nashville correspondent writes that at the recent Republican Convention in Tennessee, which renominated Governor Brownlow, a resolution was passed, inviting orators from the neighboring States to visit Tennessee during the pending canvass and discuss political questions. It was announced that Frederick Douglass himself would be protected in canvassing the State should he come. The announcement is reassuring, but it is doubtful whether Frederick will take the risk.

It is announced from Memphis that the *Commercial and Argus*, once one of the most flourishing journals in that city, has died for want of patronage. There are now left in Memphis the *Avalanche*, the *Appeal*, the *Public Ledger*, the *Post*, and the *Bulletin*. Enough, goodness knows, of pestilent firebrands for a place of the size of Memphis. The *Post* is the only loyal journal of them all.

In the year 1866, 174 persons committed suicide at Vienna, and 99 made unsuccessful attempts. Of the whole number, 195 were men, 78 women, and 5 children.

In the Brazils the clergy are described as the lowest class of the community, not excepting the African slaves; and morals keep the level of those who are paid to fix the idols of worship. Tin Holy Ghosts at seventy-five cents a hundred are philanthropically peddled among the people; prayers against the cholera, adorned with religious emblems, are sold at four cents a piece.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets in Massilon, Ohio, today, Bishop Thompson presiding.

The latest announcement is that some adventurous members of English swimming clubs have determined to swim across the Channel on their way to the Exhibition. They are to be accompanied by umpires in boats, and are to be furnished with planks to rest upon at stated intervals. This may be well for variety, but most people would prefer to go in the usual way.

The trade in leeches, in Australia, is becoming an important business. Steamers go out from Melbourne to the region of swamps and lagoons, one hundred or two hundred miles away, and sometimes collect from 150,000 to 250,000 leeches on a single trip. What on earth becomes of them? If all of them were employed in the practice of human phlebotomy, the entire race would soon be bled to death.

The *American Christian Review*, in regard to the new phrase "over-bishoped," says: "This phrase has been used with reference to Ireland, Italy, and a few other countries which have too many bishops. This expression sounds as oddly in America as Artemus Ward's suggestion that Brigham Young is "too much married."

By the reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in New York, it appears that during the year ending September 30th, 1866, the number of pupils attending schools in the State was 1,019,069. Of these 1541 attended colleges, 30,465 academies, 61,759 private schools, and 919,309 common schools. During the year the expenses of the school system were $6,682,365 84, as compared with $5,735,460 24 during the previous year.

In Buffalo, a few days ago, a mischievous fellow put a dead mouse in his sister's waterfall—a splendid one she had just purchased. In a short time a strong odor was discernible wherever she went, which no one could account for, until the brother offered a wager there was a mouse in her waterfall. She accepted, and of course lost; but the last that was seen of the mischievous brother he was making rapid tracks for the depot, prepared for a long journey.

A minister, in a recent discourse, said that "Harvard appeared to be the only college in this country where no revivals occurred; that for a quarter of a century past there had not been a single revival or conversion in that institution." No doubt the course of instruction and discipline is so admirably arranged as to keep the minds of the students well and evenly balanced, and thus preclude a tendency to spasmodic and unhealthy religious excitement.

PERSONAL.

—Fayette McMullen, who has been canvassing Virginia as a candidate for Governor, has suspended operations till the issue of the reconstruction movements in Congress. Perhaps he got scared at what the Richmond *Examiner* said about the man who would run in opposition to Robert E. Lee.

—The Missouri Legislature has impeached two Circuit Judges of that State, Judge King, of Ray county, and Judge Moody, of St. Louis. The former is charged with dismissing indictments against rebels, and with excusing rebels from taking the voters' oath, and the latter for setting aside the new constitution and [illegible] of jurors.

—A Mrs. White is "local" of the Stark county (Mo.) *News*. The paper is said to be very gossipy.

—John McDevitt has accepted Pierre Carme's challenge to play him the French and various American carom games at billiards. The plucky little Parisian has another similar challenge out to Joseph Dion, present champion of the United States and Canadas.

—Says the *Citizen*: John Francis Maguire, member of Parliament for Cork, was recently in New York, and will return in time to witness the ceremonials and banquets of next St. Patrick's day—the 17th instant. Mr. Maguire is preparing a volume on the part played by men of Irish birth or blood in our recent civil war—intended, no doubt, as an answer to the slurs and misstatements of the English press.

—A Kansas Senator, who had been advocating woman suffrage, received from his better half a letter with the curt admonition: "Sam, don't make a fool of yourself." The almost universal apathy of lovely and accomplished women, on the subject of their own political enfranchisement, is rather discouraging to the gallant volunteer champions of their cause who have lately sprung up in every Legislature through the country.

—It will afford gentlemen elected to the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress much pleasure to learn that Hesse D. Bright—who will be remembered as the man who wanted to assist "the Hon. Jefferson Davis," at the beginning of the war, to an improved shooting iron—could not be induced to occupy a seat in the House. This we learn from a letter written by the said Jesse D. to Wm. F. Simrell, of Covington, Ky.

—The city of Petersburg, Virginia, has built two dredging scows, and called one General Grant and the other General Lee.

—Rev. Albert Barnes, the distinguished commentator, of Philadelphia, is engaged to deliver a course of free lectures in New York, on the Evidences of Christianity.

—Prince Napoleon is reported as having said a good thing of the Emperor. "He has twice deceived France," says the Prince; "first in 1848, in making her believe that he was a fool, and in 1866, in making her believe he was a genius."

—Colonel Colt's family have issued a gorgeous book of four hundred pages, commemorating him, and comprising a description of his seat, "Armsmear." The book was mainly prepared by Professor Butler, of the Wisconsin University, and a copy is to be sent to the Paris Exposition.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, in speaking of the comedy called "The Fast Family," says it is by Benjamin Webster. It is really a bare translation of a French piece—*La Famille Benoiton*. Mr. Webster has not even taken the trouble to disguise the original by skillful adaptation, as Tom Taylor does with the plays attributed to him.

—Mr. Gye, manager of the Covent Garden Opera House in London, has abandoned the idea of giving Italian opera in London nightly; a feat, as matters stand in England, which the *Athenæum* says is obviously impossible, without the certainty of the performances of his theatre being deteriorated. They continue to give it every night in New York, sometimes for months together. Is London losing its metropolitan characteristics?

—A new edition of Bulwer Lytton's novels is shortly to be brought out in London, by Routledge.

—M. Wirsing, director of the theater at Prague, is said to have discovered the manuscript of an operetta by Gluck, "L'Arbre Enchante," which was only once performed, at Versailles, in 1795.

—Adelina Patti has at last met a rival in a Miss Laura Harris, of New York, who was born in 1846, and is therefore her junior. Miss Harris is said to have had "a tremendous success at Lille, where boxes and stalls, whenever she sang, were trebled in price, and crowds were compelled to quit the theater for want of room." This quoted phrase reads very much like an extract from those published biographies of artists, which are retailed by small boys in the theaters at which they are performing.

—A Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* mentions a visit to the hub lately made by Mr. David R. Locke, better known to fame as "Petroleum V. Nasby." It says of him: "He is a western man, without doubt; the occidental symptoms are patent to the dullest intelligence, the *dopage* manner, the rollicking negligence of toilet, the prodigal extravagance of phraseology, and so forth. He thinks Toledo the greatest city of the West, and predicts for it a future that even Parton couldn't do justice to. This also is a western idiosyncrasy. His book, 'Swingin' Round the Cirkle,' has had a sale of four thousand copies—a fact which ought to make any ordinary writer happy. Mr. Locke has left for Washington, to see the President and Postmaster General with reference to an increase of his salary, and his little project of establishing a select *bar-room* in the post-office at the X roads, his credit at Bascom's being at low ebb."

Right of Self-government—What Will Happen When Women Vote.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As for the question involved, viz, the human right of self-government, let any man reflect how it would be if women had made executed all the laws; and per consequence, the nice-spoken men who understand the art of being agreeable had all the favors, and the hard-listed, hard-featured or disagreeable, gruff old codgers had rather a poor chance. Would not good looks and winning ways obtain an undue ascendancy over the more sterling qualities of manhood? So, the laws which leave woman wholly dependent on the other sex, have developed in her, those arts of coquetry and *finesse* by which the Southern women plunged their States into rebellion, and keep them there, and by which they now, more than all other causes, prevent reconstruction. Thousands of women of the North, and all Southern women are as dangerous elements in the body politic as active politicians, without the open responsibility of votes. These exert their power by indirection; and the most successful are generally the least scrupulous. They always have ruled our national politics, and while Northern men were sedulously keeping their wives, mothers and sisters as domestic servants, or parlor ornaments, the ladies who dispensed smiles and made toilets, at the Capitol, brought mourning into every household.

A secret, unacknowledged or misunderstood power is always dangerous. "The power behind the throne," having the throne for a screen, is apt to work the works of darkness, and it would be much safer to have it step to the front side of the throne, so that its operations might be seen from the front.

As women never have been and never can be, excluded from influence in government, that influence should be direct, and well understood. If the mass of men rule better than the few, the *mass* of women would rule better than the *class* who now hold the destinies of the nation; and their influence would certainly tend to insure more impartiality in our laws, and their execution, and a better adaptation to woman's wants.

When women vote, the death penalty will be abolished, except for rape; the inmates of those houses which are now the nurseries of all evil, will be sent to Houses of Correction, and there kept for life or years, doing light, fancy work and domestic labor. All the legalized haunts of crime, which stand as rivals to virtuous homes, will, at least, have a struggle for life. Women will not work for half pay, and vice will not furnish her the most profitable employment, and all parties will grow better and wiser; or the principle of self-government is founded in error. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

Mechanics' National Bank, Baltimore.

Speaking of the late defalcation in this institution, on account says: The stock of the bank is held by a large number of private individuals, widows and orphans. The depositors are numerous, but the latter class of creditors Will certainly be paid in full, as one of our leading banking and shipping houses has offered and will hand over to the bank $300,000, to enable it to meet all pressing claims. The stock, of course, will be depressed, but with a change of the officers and management of the bank, and its yet untouched capital, it will be enabled to continue its business on a diminished scale, and again, after the lapse of some years, regain the confidence of the public.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

The Temperance Movement in Jefferson County—The Murder of Mrs. Betty McDonald—The Supreme Judgeship.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., February 27, 1867.

Thinking that a letter from our brisk little town might not come amiss, I have concluded to send you a few items relative to matters and things in general. The long and severe winter has been particularly favorable to our lumbermen, and consequently a large amount of timber and boards are ready to be run to market as soon as the spring freshets furnish an outlet for them. There are not to be found anywhere, a more honest, enterprising set of men than the hardy lumbermen of "Little Jefferson," and we hope that the price of lumber the coming season will amply compensate them for a long and arduous winter's toil.

There has been quite a temperance revival in this county within the present month. A Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars has been in existence in this borough for the past year, which now has over one hundred and fifty members in good standing, and embracing in its ranks some of our best citizens. This Order has been waging a persistent and steady warfare against the vile liquor traffic, and at their Convention, which was held here on the 12th inst., a committee was appointed to circulate through the county petitions asking the Legislature to pass a prohibitory liquor law for Jefferson county. The Convention was ably addressed by Rev. James A. Davidson, State lecturer of the I. O. O. of G. T.

At present the most exciting topic that engrosses the mind of this community, is the horrid murder, of which you have no doubt learned ere this. The bloody deed was committed on the night of the 19th inst., the victim being an old lady, eighty-seven years of age, who resided in Washington township, about eleven miles from this place. Her name was Mrs. Betty McDonald, and she lived entirely alone. The object of the murder was undoubtedly robbery, as a considerable sum of gold, silver and banknbills was taken. The murdered woman not discovered until the next evening. Suspicion rests upon two men, who had been working in the neighborhood, named Charles W. Chase and Wm. D. Graves. The former is now in our jail on a charge of horse stealing, but Graves has made his escape and nothing has been heard of him since the night of the murder.

None of the most prominent Republican journals in our State are advocating the claims of our esteemed townsman, Hon. J. G. Gordon, as a candidate for Supreme Judge, to fill the place of Judge Woodward. We sincerely hope that Judge Gordon will be the Republican candidate. A lawyer of many years' experience, he combines all the learning, talent and eloquence that is necessary to qualify him for the position.

I am glad to notice that the COMMERCIAL is in such a flourishing state, and hope it will ever continue to prosper. It is the favorite Pittsburgh paper in this county, having a larger circulation than any other city paper, and is a welcome morning visitor to many firesides.

BROOKVILLE.

ELEGANT PERFUMERY.

Lubin's Extracts, all odors;
Colgate's Extracts, all odors;
Low's Extracts, all odors;
Bazin's Extracts, all odors;
Courvoisier's Fine Brandy Cordials;
Sect. Hyginique Hair Oil;
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soaps;
Coudray's and Lubin's Toilet Soaps;
Jockey Club Shaving Soap;
Low's Brown Windsor Soap;
French Moustache Wax.

In fact, the largest and finest assortment of fine Perfumery and Toilet Soaps in the city; also, a large stock of English Hair Brushes, Combs, Fancy Goods, French Dressing Combs, Bath Towels, Flesh Gloves, &c., &c., for sale at the lowest prices, by

McCLARRAN & McKNIGHT,
89 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.
Depot for Wood's Champagne Dinner Pins.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY,

The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
Ever.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels!
Is a Sovereign Remedy, but a Secret
Not a Medicine!

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia With Certainty,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Sick Stomach,
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Cures Sick Stomach,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels.
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
In either Old or Young,
Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its cures are lasting. Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all other similar derangements it cures in a few hours.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhibiting and shown one's diffidence in the inanes of intoxicating Cordials; but is a

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO., Druggist,
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

AND

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, a large assortment of Gents' Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the country, and the public generally.

The above GOODS MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those wishing great bargains should call early at No. 137 LIBERTY STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

French & American Confectionary,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Hermetically Sealed Fruit and Vegetables, Catsups, Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Fancy Soaps, Spices, Refined Sugars, Crackers, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS BEING RECEIVED DAILY, which are offered at the very lowest market prices.

REYMER & BROS.,

126 and 128 WOOD ST.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 60 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

WHITE LEAD.

WHITE LEAD,

PURE, HAS A SPLENDID BODY AND CHEAP.

SOLD BY THE POUND OR TON.

Pure Western Linseed Oil;
Spirits Turpentine, Benzine;
French Zinc, in cans;
Venetian Red, Prussian Blue;
Putty, Paper, and any color now in use.

Putty of the best quality, in bladders or tin cans.
Window Glass at Glass House prices, and liberal discount off in large quantities.

Fine Furniture, Damar and Coach Varnish; White Bristle Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Whitewash Brushes, Badger Brushes, Blenders, Fitch's Striping Pencils, &c. In fact everything required by Painters and Builders. Persons favoring us with their patronage receive prompt attention.

PURE GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

PARK & BRILL,

DEPOT DRUG STORE,

No. 77 Federal Street,

ws Allegheny city.

CHAFING DISHES,

FOR OYSTERS, GAME, &c.

All styles on hand at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

30 Fifth street.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

SQUARES, CALLIPERS, PLUMB BOBS, DRILLS, &c., of the best makes, for sale by

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

SIGNS, PAINTED AT

JOHN F. CLULEY'S,

139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

STEEL GUAGING RODS FOR U. S. Inspectors, on hand and made to order by

JAMES ROWN,
136 Wood st.

WHITMORE, WOLF, DUFF & CO., sign of the Anvil, Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUT

The Daily Commercial

THE GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Synopsis of the Leading Features.

The jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases is given by the act to the several District Courts of the United States, with the United States Circuit Court acting in a supervisory capacity as Courts of Equity. The Judges of the District Courts will be assisted in the performance of their duties imposed upon them by registers in bankruptcy, who are required to be counsellors of those courts, or of some of the Courts of Record of their several States. The power of the Registers is limited, and provision is made for reference of disputed questions to the District Court Judges, and for appeals from the District Courts to the Circuit Courts, and from the latter, in cases where the matter in dispute shall exceed two thousand dollars, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are two kinds of bankruptcy contemplated by the act; voluntary and involuntary. In the former any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing over three hundred dollars, and finding himself insolvent, may apply by petition to the judge of the district in which he has resided for the six months preceding the date of the petition, or for the longest period during such six months, and shall thereupon be declared a bankrupt. The creditors, having been properly notified by the court, meet together and appoint one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor; the choice to be made by the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts, or in case of failure to agree, then by the District Judge, or where there are no opposing creditors, by the Register. The whole affairs of the bankrupt pass into the hands of the assignees, who have full powers granted them necessary for the collection of all debts and the final application and posting up of the estate. Stringent regulations are made for the proper deposit and safe keeping of all moneys received from the estate, and where delay is likely to occur from litigation in the final distribution of the assets the court is empowered to direct their temporary investment. The bankrupt is liable at all times to be called up for examination on oath upon all matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property or to his business transactions, and for good cause shown his wife may in like manner be compelled to attend as a witness in the case.

In the distribution of the bankrupt's estate dividends are to be paid as agreed upon by a majority in value of the creditors, from time to time, at three months' intervals, but the following classes are first to be paid in full: First, the fees, costs and all expenses under the bankrupt act; second, all debts, taxes and assessments due to the United States; third, all State debts, taxes and assessments; wages due to any operatives, clerk or house servant to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for labor performed within six months preceding the bankruptcy; fifth, all debts due to any persons who are or may be entitled to preference by laws of the United States. The voluntary bankrupt is entitled to his discharge provided no fraud is proved against him, at any time from sixty days to one year after adjudication of bankruptcy; but the proof or discovery of any fraud or concealment shall deprive him of the right to discharge. No person who has once received his discharge is to be entitled again to become a voluntary bankrupt, unless his estate is sufficient to pay seventy per cent. on his debts, or unless three-fourths of his creditors assent in writing to his bankruptcy. Preferences and fraudulent conveyances are declared void by the act, and suitable provisions are made for the voluntary bankruptcy of partnerships and corporations.

The exceptions under the law are as follows:

The necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is or hereafter shall be exempted from attachment or seizure or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864.

Acts of involuntary bankruptcy under the law are classified as follows: Departure or absence from the State where debts are owed, with intent to defraud the creditors; concealment to avoid service of process for the recovery of debt; concealment of property to avoid seizure on legal process; assignments designed to delay, defraud or hinder creditors; arrest and detention for seven days, under execution for a debt exceeding one hundred dollars; assignment, gift, confession of judgment or any other act by which preference is given to any creditor, endorser or surety; dishonoring commercial paper, or suspending and not resuming payment for fourteen days. The petition for an adjudication of flankruptcy in such cases may come from one or more creditors whose debts reach two hundred and fifty dollars; but no petition must be brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed. In involuntary bankruptcy the proceedings are made more stringent than in the other description of cases. The penalty for any fraud or concealment, direct or indirect, under the act, is imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

There are other details in the act, relating to the duties of the officers appointed and authorized under the law, the amount of fees, &c., which are interesting only as matter of detail.

THE TAX BILL.

Important Amendments as Adopted---Large Addition to the Free List---The Bill as Passed.

The Tax Bill fixes the tax on cotton at 2½ cents, to go into effect Sept. 1.

The Senate amendment to tax on manufactures exclusively of glass, three per centum *ad valorem*, is retained; the words "other than window glass" being inserted, with an amendment by the Conference Committee, as follows: "Or other of all descriptions, and goat, deer, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog skins, tanned or partially tanned, curried, finished or in the rough, 2½ per centum *ad valorem*."

The Senate receded from its amendment reviving syrups and molasses from the two per cent., and reducing the rate upon sugar, so that it reads: "On refined sugars and on the products of sugar refineries, not including syrup or molasses, a tax of 2 per cent. *ad valorem*."

Section 19 is amended by adding the following: "And no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of the tax, shall be maintained in any Court."

The Senate recedes from its amendment placing on the free list boots, shoes, shoe findings and strings, and gloves made of leather or furs.

The House provision, placing on the free list loam locomotives and tenders, planing machines, sidling and shingle machines, is removed, it seythes are inserted in the free list. The Senate recedes from their amendment making rye cloth free. The rate on brandy made of apples is increased from fifty cents to $1 per gallon. The Senate amendment provides for a repeal of all taxes on advertisements or receipts of railroads. The Senate amendment is retained which provides that the tonnage duty imposed by law on all ships, vessels, or steamers engaged in foreign or domestic commerce, shall be levied at once within one year, and paid for each ship, vessel or steamer. That tonnage tax shall be collected within one year from the dates of such payment. The following proviso to section 34 is also recommended:

Provided, That this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby waived, and all suits and prosecutions which already have been begun under former acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act may be continued or proceeded with in like manner as if such act had not been passed; and all penalties and provisions in existing laws relating to the subjects embraced in this act shall be held applicable thereto.

The following articles are added to the present list: Alcoholic and other medicinal extracts which are solid and used solely for medicinal purposes; ball rope selnes and netting for seines; twine and lines of all kinds; bar, rod, hoop, sheet and plate iron of all descriptions; iron prepared for the manufacture of nails; provided that the exemption shall be confined exclusively to said articles, in the state and condition specified in the foregoing enumeration, and shall not be construed as exempting nails, or other manufactures of iron, from the duties now imposed by law; brush-blocks, canned and preserved meats; and shell fish; carbate of lime used solely for disinfectants; cut-bag and cabs frames; canned and preserved vegetables and fruits; casks, churns, pails, wooden brushes and broom handles; cots and kitts made of wood, including cooperage of all kinds; bungs and plugs, packing, nest boxes, match boxes, whether made of wood or other material; wooden hames, wooden-bottom chairs, and turned chair-backs, split-bottom chairs, and turned chair-backs for the same, manufactured; and sad-irons made of wood, and match boxes hereafter made, on which a tax has not been paid; iron hollow-ware, tinned, enameled, japanned, or galvanized; clock trimmings, namely, clock works, clock pillars, sash fastenings for clocks, winding keys, verges and pendulum rods; clothing or articles of dress not specially enumerated, made by sewing, for the wear of women or children, from cloths or fabrics on which a duty has been paid; coffee mills, coffee grinders and roasters and apple-paring machines, copper bottoms for articles used for culinary purposes, doors, sash, blinds, frames and sills, of whatever material; gas and water pipes, inside of wood or cut, frames and handles for saws and back saws, glue and gelatine of all descriptions; in a state; glue and cement made wholly or in part with glue in the liquid state; horse rakes, horse powers, tenders, hames, scythe-snaths, forks, hoes and portable grinding mills; ink-blankets made from cloth on which a tax duty has been paid, licorice and licorice root, magnesium, lams, manufactures of jute, moss, concentrated syrup or nucleo, syrup of molasses or sugar, cane juice and cane juice in the liquid state; horse rakes, machine powers, tenders, hames, scythe-snaths, forks, hoes and portable grinding mills, ink-blankets made from cloth on which a tax duty has been paid, licorice and licorice root, magnesium, lams, manufactures of jute, moss, concentrated syrup or nucleo, syrup of molasses or sugar, cane juice and cane juice in the liquid state; horse rakes, machine powers, tenders, hames, scythe-snaths, forks, hoes and portable grinding mills, oil

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny Board of Control---Regular Monthly Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City, was held last evening in the Fourth Ward School House, Sandusky street. The members present were Messrs. Brown, Boyle, Barker, Beckhart, Dunlap, Francis, Ingham, Kollock, Kay, King, Lockhart, Pitcairn, Swift, Torrence and Young. In the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. Clark, John Brown, Jr., was called to the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. E. E. Swift.

The reports of the Ward boards were called for. The First and Second Wards made no formal reports. The Third Ward Board reported the resignation of Miss Renwick, and the promotion of Miss Lenhard to the Grammar Department. Also, the resignation of Miss Boardman and the appointment of Miss Lizzie Gemmill and Miss Susie Ossler to the Primary Department. Report accepted and nominations confirmed. The Fourth Ward had no report to make.

Mr. Kay presented the report of the colored schools. The enrolled attendance for February was one hundred and fifty-three scholars, ten. The report was accompanied with a communication from Mr. Neale, Principal of the colored schools, relating to the importance of securing an additional teacher, and enclosing the certificate of Miss Cowden, who has been elected assistant. Since her election, she had been re-examined and a certificate granted her. Referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

The following standing committees were announced for the ensuing year:

Finance---Messrs. Brown, Boyle, Pitcairn and Francis.

Books and Text Books---Messrs. Swift, Ingham, King and Young.

Colored Schools---Messrs. Kay, Lockhart, Barker and Thorn.

Teachers and ---Messrs. Riddle, Barr, Lea, and ---, Messrs. Loomis, Torrence, ---, White, Young and ---.

Special Committee to ---new colored school, submitted ---position from the Trustees of the Fifth U. P. Church, to sell the leasehold properties situated at the corner of Fifth and Diamond alley, and now owned and occupied by said church, for the sum of $5,000, the leasehold having ten years to run. The proposition did not include the seats in the church. The report was discussed at considerable length, and a motion made to accept the proposition. A vote being called, the yeas stood ten and the nays six, and the resolution was declared lost, whether the rule which requires an affirmative vote of a majority of the entire Board for the purchase of property.

Mr. Smith moved that the proposition of Mr. McDonald, the owner of the property now occupied by the colored school, be accepted. The proposition grants the use of the property for the period of three months from the first of April, providing the building be left standing, also that the Special Committee be continued with power to secure a new location. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

The following interesting correspondence and resolutions will explain themselves to all who remember Mrs. Ettie Henderson's generous offer of a benefit for aid of the Homeopathic Hospital in this city:

PITTSBURGH, February 25th, 1867.

To the Executive Committee of the Homeopathic Hospital: It is with feelings of gratified pleasure that I present to you $400, the proceeds of the Matinee Benefit tendered to me by your Hospital, Wednesday, February 20th, at the Opera House. The sum of money realized therefrom is a positive proof that the "Drudge" was a genuine success; and I am much indebted to the ladies and gentlemen of the Board of Co-operation of the attache's of the Opera House in assisting me to render it so. Of several charitable benefits given at various times for other purposes, none have been so productive of profit, consequently I am more than gratified in presenting the amount, coupled with my sincere wishes for the prosperity of an institution which assists in relieving the suffering of humanity. Respectfully yours,

ETTIE HENDERSON.

PITTSBURGH, February 28, 1867.

MRS. ETTIE HENDERSON---Dear Madam:---We tender to you and to the Company and Orchestra of the Opera House, our warmest thanks for the handsome proceeds of your matinee, given on the twentieth inst., the successful result of which is exceedingly gratifying to you, as it proves that we have a strong support from the friends of Homoeopathy, and from the public generally. You were among the first to assist us at the onset; you have just given positive evidence of still being on our side, and we feel sure that we can confidently rely on your support in the future.

The object of our institution is to meet a want which has been felt a long time in this community, and we hope to continue to be sustained by the public as we have been thus far in this enterprise.

We thank you again, madam, for your kind support and good wishes, &c.,

Yours respectfully,

MARCELLINE COTE,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Subsequently to above correspondence the following action was had:

At a stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Homeopathic Hospital, held this day, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks be tendered our warmest thanks to Mrs. Ettie Henderson, Company, and Orchestra of the Opera House, for the handsome sum of four hundred dollars, being the proceeds of the Matinee given on the 20th inst., in behalf of this co-partnership, and that this acknowledgment be published in the city papers. MARCELLINE COTE,

Chairman.

PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1867.

MR. DE HAM'S PROGRAMME.---By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that we publish the programme of Mr. De Ham's concert, which will take place to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music. A glance at it will convince any one of its rare excellence, containing many more choice pieces than are generally offered to the public by either foreign or home talent. To have so many such fine compositions as Gottschalk, Murmure's Eolien, Wallis's Galop de Bravura and Barcharnaie, the Duett on L'Ambassadrice, the Overtures to William Tell, and the Bronze Horse, and the two splendid Cavatinas from Travatore and Lucrezia Borgia, should indeed draw a full house of our music loving people. And we are sure a crowded house will greet the fair performers, for the sale of tickets, which opened yesterday, was very largely attended and an unusual number disposed of. Those good seats are yet unsold which may be secured at Mellor's Music Store, 81 Wood street, and we advise those persons who desire to attend to lose no time in securing their seats.

LAWRENCEVILLE ELECTION.---The political excitement has commenced in Lawrenceville, in regard to the municipal election for borough officers, which takes place next Tuesday, and the Republicans are striving hard to elect their whole ticket. These tickets will be in the field ---Republican, Democratic and Citizens', the latter being really a Democratic ticket under a different name, in order to secure the ballots of weak-kneed Republicans. The Republicans will meet at 'Squire Jamey's office to-morrow (Thursday) evening, for the purpose of nominating a ticket. The Democrats will meet at the Round Corner House, and the "Citizens" at Naser's tavern, on Saturday evening, for the same purpose.

ACCIDENT ON PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.---A young man named McClain, residing in Allegheny City, and employed as brakesman on a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, met with a serious and probably fatal accident on Saturday last, by coming in contact with a bridge near New Alexandria Cross Roads, ten miles from Steubenville. It is supposed he was passing from the top of one car to the other when he was knocked off. He fell on the trestle work of the bridge, and when picked up was found to be seriously injured about the head. He was taken to the Franklin House, Steubenville, where he has remained in an insensible condition. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LAWRENCEVILLE FINANCES.---The Treasurer of Lawrenceville reports the condition of finances in that borough as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From sundry persons	$23,917 34
First ward tax	2,533 32
Second ward tax, for freight for St. Louis and all	3,072 72
Vehicle License	484 50
Total	$31,240 88

EXPENDITURES.

Warrants	$30,964 70
Paid Mr. Bracken on account	87 50
Paid Mr. McKee & Co	40 00
Total	$31,502 20
Due the Treasurer	261 32

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FAIR.---The Committee of Arrangements for the Soldiers' Monument Fair, request that all the churches in the two cities and vicinity, and also the several boroughs, without reference to denomination, that desire to have tables, to send representatives to the meeting of the Committee at City Hall, this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock at City Hall, this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock at City This matter should receive prompt attention, in order that the committee may allot the requisite space. The arrangements for the Fair are progressing most satisfactorily.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION.---At a meeting of the Neptune Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company, held on Monday evening, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The City Councils at a meeting held February 25th, 1867, agreed to increase the annual appropriation to Steam Fire Engines and Hose Companies, to $8,000, providing they agree not to collect any money directly or indirectly from the citizens of Pittsburgh. Be it resolved that these conditions be accepted by this company.

MASQUERADE BALL.---The German Turnverien Society gave a masquerade ball at City Hall on Monday evening, which passed off very pleasantly. The dresses were tasteful, and of all styles. The masks were removed at twelve o'clock, and the remainder of the night was spent in dancing.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.---Real estate, instead of decreasing, is steadily increasing in price. Yesterday morning, Jancey, Esq., sold a lot on Butler street, Lawrenceville, twenty-one feet front by one hundred feet deep, to G. Schade, for three thousand dollars.

THE CHORAL UNION CONCERT.---The Concert by the Pittsburgh Choral Union, for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Association, which was postponed last week, will positively take place on Tuesday evening next.

THE BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.---Michael Lipp, Esq., delivered his speech in regard to the corporation of the Birmingham Council, in Town Hall, in that borough, on Saturday evening, before quite a large house.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for this Day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 200. John Heath vs. Steamboat Dictator.
No. 4. Millinger & Bidwell vs. Jas. B. Corey et al.
No. 5. Dr. W. C. Reiter vs. Thos. Costamagna.
No. 21. David H. Rhodes, administrator, vs. Jos. H. Porter.
No. 32. David A. McClelland vs. James P. Tanner.
No. 43. Hugh Wightman vs. John P. Hunt.
No. 44. Hugh Wightman vs. Jos. Bradley et al.
No. 49. Geo. Shaffer vs. Patrick O'Hara.
No. 50. George Shaffer vs. W. F. Wyeth.
No. 120. Information, Rea & Co. vs. Monongahela Insurance Company.

The December list will be taken up on Thursday morning.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 18. Addison Reno vs. Thos. Perkins et al.
No. 17. Jacob Berrigh vs. John Becker et al.
No. 34. Henry B. Connor vs. John D. Williams.
No. 37. Alexander McKee vs. P. P. Pennycrof.
No. 41. Joseph Crites vs. administrator of Sam'l Hamilton, deceased.
No. 53. Richard M. Gano vs. Benj. L. H. Dobbs.
No. 63. Reed & Bros. vs. Millinger & Bidwell.
No. 74. James Armstrong vs. Alfred Quinett.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.---Before Judge Sterrett.

Upon the assembling of Court yesterday morning, the case of Adolph Eberhart, charged with illegal voting in McClure township, was resumed. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

H. G. Gebhart was next placed on trial on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Mrs. Isabella Wallace, the prosecuting witness, testified that on the 25th day of July, 1865, the defendant obtained from her the sum of five hundred dollars as a subscription to the stock of the Grant or Granite Oil Company, by falsely representing that the Company had a fifty barrel well on its property. It subsequently appeared that the Company had no such well, and that the stock was valueless. When Mr. Gebhart made the sale he gave Mrs. Wallace a written guarantee that if the stock did not prove as represented he would re-purchase it. He did not, however, redeem it, although requested to do so. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the company had been organized by Wade Hampton, Mr. Hall and others, with a capital of $50,000, in shares of one dollar each. A rumor had been circulated that a fifty barrel well had been struck, and it was at this time Mr. Gebhart, who is a dealer in stocks, made the sale. The court charged the jury that if they were satisfied that Mr. Gebhart had made the representations, knowing them to be false, he would be guilty; but on the other hand, if he had heard the rumor and made the representations in good faith, with no intention to defraud the plaintiff, he would not be guilty. The jury acquitted the defendant, but directed that he should pay the costs.

DISTRICT COURT.---Before Judge Williams.

The case of Weir & Steele vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was concluded yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

Addison Reno et al vs. Wm. Perkins. Action in ejectment for a tract of land in Chartiers township, containing forty-two acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches. On trial.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.---Before Judge Mellon.

The case of Atkinson & Snively vs. Robert Woods, taken up on Monday, was settled yesterday by the parties, and there being no more cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned until this morning.

Soldiers' League Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League was held at their hall, No. 73 Federal street, Allegheny, last evening. The attendance was large and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. A large number of applications for membership were received and acted upon favorably. Several candidates, previously elected, were initiated. The Committee on furnishing the hall reported progress. The Committee on Finance reported considerable success attending their labors. The thanks of the League were tendered to Mr. David Stewart, for gratuitous service in graining book case; to Mr. A. Hanna, councilman from First ward, for valuable service rendered; to Dunseath & Co., for valuable clock; to A. & D. H. Chambers, Cunningham & Imusen, McCully & Co., and Page, Sellers & Duff, for liberal contributions. The League then adjourned.

Applications for Divorce.

An unusually large number of applications for divorce are before the Courts at the present time. Since the first Monday in January forty subpœnas have been issued for service by Sheriff Cluley, returnable at the March term of the Court of Common Pleas, in the following cases of divorce:

Robert F. Evens vs. Mary Evens.
John Miller vs. Catherine Miller.
James Hare vs. Ann Hare.
Jacob Coldren vs. Anna Joel.
Anna Coldran vs. Jane Coldran.
Thomas Aellner vs. Elizabeth Aellner.
Tobias Aellner vs. Henrietta Aellner.
Ezra Mahan vs. Caroline Mechner.
David H. Mowery vs. Ann Mowery.
Wm. H. Barry vs. Esther A. Barry.
James F. Gamble vs. Mary Ann Gamble.
A. B. Rook vs. Mary Rook.
Hannah E. Parsel vs. Samuel F. Parsel.
Thomas Hollis vs. Emma B. Hollis.
Matilda Lovejoy vs. John Lovejoy.
George Wilhelmberger vs. Ann Wilhelmberger.
Mary Jennings vs. Peter Jennings.
Isabella E. Griggs vs. Alexander Griggs.
Ellen E. Bryant vs. Daniel Bryant.
Lucy Ann Mowery vs. Henry Baker.
Margaret A. Glass vs. Simon Glass.
Harriet A. Anderson vs. Wm. Anderson.
Mary Jane Hoffman vs. Samuel Hoffman.
Theresa Wynkoop vs. Wm. F. Wynkoop.
Martha A. Lovejoy vs. Hiram Lovejoy.
Ida Weyman vs. James R. Weyman.
Martha A. Cox vs. Theodore Cox.
Lizzie J. Seaton vs. James Seaton.
Rosella Hollowell vs. Samuel Hollhauer.
Hanna Conolin vs. Wm. H. Conolin.
Sarah Abbott vs. John Bantzell.
Rosa Bantzell vs. Jacob Bantzell.
Elizabeth Hultz vs. Zedidiah Hultz.
Susan Hudson vs. Wm. Hudson.
Belinda Mitchell vs. Wm. Mitchell.
Mary A. Hall vs. Samuel Hall.
Julia Ann Abers vs. Manor Abers.
Elizabeth Graham vs. John Graham.
Jeremiah Israel vs. Joseph Israel.
Jane Stewart vs. John Stewart.

Of the above applications, twenty-four have been made by wives and sixteen by husbands.

SUMMER RESORT AT HAYSVILLE.---The property heretofore known as "The Water Cure," but more recently used as a Summer resort, has changed hands, and under the management of an enterprising gentleman, M. B. Miller, is being put in thorough repair, so as to be opened to the public by the 1st of April. The prospects are that we shall have at least one pleasant Summer Resort near home this Summer. Another gratifying fact is, that all persons obtaining admittance as guests will do so only through the best of reference. This Resort is situated on the Ohio River and on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, but ten miles from the city. The surroundings are second to but few in the country. There is a large park in front of the house, and a gymnasium for the exclusive use of the guests of the house. The numerous accommodation trains on the railroad stop at the house, and a monthly ticket to and from the city costs but $5. This ticket allows the privilege of passing over the road as often as desired, each day, during the month. The water at this place is superior to any in the State, a fact already known to the people of Pittsburgh. Mr. Miller has supplied the place with a large quantity of the spring water ice. There is also a large laundry connected with the house, which is an important feature. Mr. Miller will doubtless be encouraged in his undertaking by a liberal patronage.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT IN A STREET CAR.

Charles McNulty, a resident of Collins township, appeared yesterday and made an information charging two men with aggravated assault and battery---one a man named Irwin, a conductor on car No. 51, Citizens' Passenger Railway, and the other a driver on the same car---both residents of Lawrenceville. The alleged assault was committed on Thomas Dallas, also a resident of Collins township. Mr. McNulty stated that on Saturday night last, Mr. Dallas was riding on the car upon which the defendants were employed, and asked him (Mr. McN.,) who was sitting beside him, to hoist one of the windows, as he felt very sick and needed fresh air. Irwin then came in and told him to put down the window, saying at the same time that he, Mr. Dallas, was drunk. Mr. D. replied that he was not intoxicated but was taken suddenly ill, and asked that the window be allowed to remain up. Irwin insisted on the window being put down, and his demand not being complied with, it is alleged, he called the driver, jerked Mr. Dallas from his seat, shoved him against the window, the broken glass of which cut two arteries in his right arm, then dragged him out of the car and pitched him over the rear dashboard on to the street, and drove on, leaving him lie there. He was picked up shortly afterwards and taken to his home, where he now lies confined to his bed. The attending physician is of the opinion that the right arm will have to be amputated. Mr. Dallas was also otherwise injured by being jerked about and pitched on the street, so that his life is in danger. Bail was entered yesterday afternoon for the appearance of both of the accused for trial at the present term of the Criminal Court.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

The Alderman yesterday took the information of John Seitz, confined in the county jail on a charge of assault and battery, against his wife, Dora Seitz, for bigamy. The prosecutor states that he was married to the defendant in Birmingham on the first of April last. A few days ago a man came to their house and said that he was married to Mrs. Seitz, and the latter, upon being questioned, acknowledged to having married him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Edward Timmony was arrested yesterday by officer Wilmot, charged with committing an assault and battery on his sister, Mary A. Timmons. The parties reside on Pennsylvania Avenue, in the Eighth ward, and, it is alleged, that the accused came home on Monday night and attacked his sister, beating her in the face and otherwise abusing her. He gave bail to appear for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Nicholson.]

LARCENY OF A TRUNK.

John Paul, constable of Elizabeth, made an information yesterday against James Connelly *alias* James Brown and Patrick Haughey, for larceny. The parties were charged with having stolen a trunk off the steamboat Chieftain, while at the Elizabeth wharf, on Monday night, the property of Miss Littleton, a passenger on the boat. The officer was started in pursuit of them, and they were arrested on the 'bus in which was found the trunk. An information was made before Justice Abraham, of Elizabeth, and a commitment lodged against them for trial. Officer Paul, upon arriving in this city, discovered that the commitment was irregular, and accordingly made another information against them before Alderman Nicholson. They were committed to jail for trial, in default of five hundred dollars bail each.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

COMMITTED FOR A HEARING.

Dr. Louis Lessing, charged with obtaining $249 under false pretenses from David Ewart, of Brush Creek, on Friday last, was committed to jail yesterday for a hearing next Friday.

[Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Martin Carey, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Mary Black, of Mount Washington, on the 26th ult., had a final hearing yesterday, which resulted in his committal to jail, in default of $300 bail for trial at Court.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

WIFE DESERTION.

Mrs. Mary J. Kent made an information yesterday against her husband Wm. H. Kent, for desertion, alleging that he has deserted and refused to support her and her child for some time past. A commitment was lodged against Kent for trial, he being in jail on charges of bigamy and adultery.

[Before Justice Arent, of Reserve Township.]

BEATING HIS WIFE.

John Seltz was committed to jail yesterday, in default of three hundred dollars bail, for a beating on Monday afternoon next, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife, Dora Seltz, on the 27th ult.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

A NUMBER OF CHARGES.

William Bruder appeared at the office of this magistrate yesterday, and made three informations. The first was for assault and battery, against Michael Feniken, Thomas Fenikon, Daniel Fenikon and Peter Fenikon, alleging that the three latter held him while the former (Michael Fenikon) cut him on the hand with a knife. The other two informations were against Michael Collins, for selling liquor without license, and selling liquor on Sunday, alleging that he sold ale on his premises last Sunday. The accused were all arrested and held to bail for a hearing. Michael Fenikon, while in custody, also entered a cross-suit against Bruder, for assault and battery, alleging that the latter came to his shop yesterday morning, and attacked him and attacked him and some others there present, striking them with a smoothing iron, hitting the prosecutor and smashing the windows. Bruder was also held for a hearing.

THE ALLEGHENY HORSE CASE.

We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. A. St. Clair, of Youngstown, Ohio, complaining of the misstatements of the city press in regard to the late horse case in Allegheny, and giving a lengthy statement of the circumstances connected with it. In the first place he states that Wm. Woods, the party who was arrested for having the horse in possession, did not state that he (Mr. St. Clair) knew that they were stolen when he purchased them, and that the case against Woods was not dismissed by the parties agreeing to settle the matter by a new replevin; but he was discharged by reason of there being no evidence against him. Mr. St. Clair and Woods, however, agreed to stay here until the Monday following, to give Detective Carver time to collect evidence in the matter, and Mr. Carver issued a writ of replevin, upon which Mr. St. Clair gave security to the title of the horses in our county Court. He also states, that while in Mr. Carver came to Youngstown, after their return home, he was not refused admittance to the barn by Woods, and the latter did not speak to him; neither did Carver take the horses with him, as they have been and are yet in his (Mr. St. Clair's) possession. Mr. St. Clair concludes his letter as follows: "I did everything that any man could do to prove that the title was good, and was well satisfied that I was in the right before I paid for the horses, and all I ask is justice." I want no more, nor will be satisfied with less."

BROUGHT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Sheriff Robert Steckman and deputies, of Bedford county, arrived in this city yesterday morning, having in custody five persons, convicted recently in the criminal court of that county, whom they took to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, whither they had been sentenced for various periods. The names of the convicts and terms of sentence are as follows: James Kay *alias* James Callihan (colored,) convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, three years and one month; Wm. Chisholm, for larceny, two years and one month; Robert Bates (colored,) for a similar offense, one year and six months, and James Baum and Jacob Rinard, also for similar offences, one year and one month each.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.---Children's meetings are being held every afternoon at four o'clock, and preaching in the evenings at seven o'clock, at the Liberty Street M. E. Church. The services are conducted by Rev. William C. Steel, of Auburn, New York, (formerly of the Baltimore Conference,) who has been a co-laborer with Rev. E. Payson Hammond, the Revivalist, in various cities in the East. The public are invited to attend the meetings.

ALL Goods at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

A CONVENIENT front office can be had by applying at 128 Fourth street.

NEW WATER WORKS UNNECESSARY---Buy Kedzie's River Water Filter instead. Sold by ADAM & MILLER,
37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

COD LIVER OIL.---The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW

THOMPSON always has something new on hand at No. 240 Liberty street, where he manufactures brushes of all kinds, and keeps a general assortment of all kinds of notions. He has the agency for Pierce's Patent Slates. They are highly recommended by all the Principals and School Directors of the cities of Philadelphia and New York. They are bound to take the place of the common slates. They are much more durable, lighter and cheaper. Storekeepers will be supplied at 240 Liberty street at manufacturer's prices. WF

NEW TARIFF BILL.---Notwithstanding the Tariff Bill increasing the duties considerably on wools and all grades of carpets has been signed by the President, and is now a law going into effect March 7, 1867, Oliver McClintock & Co. inform us that as they have already imported their spring stock under the old tariff, they will not at present advance the price of their goods, which they have recently marked down from last season's rates.

They have now upon the most complete assortment of goods in all grades they have ever braces everything in the carpet line, from the finest and most elegant Wilton's and velvets, down to the cheapest rug or hemp. Oil cloths and mattings, of all qualities and widths, shades, rugs, &c.

We would recommend all those whom the fittings of the season compel to purchase goods in their line, to take immediate advantage of such an opportunity.

A SUPERIOR CLOTHING HOUSE.---How is that prejudice against home dealers should prevent buyers from trading to their own advantage? Yet, after a visit to the large and complete house of Stein Brothers, our eyes are fully open to this prejudice. Let us take one instance. One fine foreign coating, "Schnabel's Plaque," imported by this house, and kept constantly on hand at the lowest price, securely locks with a home demand here, while the retailers will buy the same goods at an advance elsewhere. Other makes of equally fine foreign goods meet the same lack of demand here. Indeed it is accounted incredible that such goods are constantly kept in stock by this house. But it is abroad, westward chiefly, that this large establishment finds wise appreciation of the immense facilities offered by them for purchase of the very finest goods at the smallest advance upon European cost.

Stein Brothers' House was started some twenty-seven years ago in this country, and through their Eastern House and connections in Europe, may be said to be prepared to offer every inducement to merchants and tailors throughout the country to make the most advantageous purchases. Located at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, where they moved some years since to secure increased accommodations,---they have recently found it necessary still to enlarge their boundaries by leasing the adjoining store and connecting Nos. 58 and 60 Wood street as One house. Here they transact perhaps the largest wholesale clothing business in the city. Besides men's and boys' clothing, they deal largely in gent's furnishing goods. They are also agents for the best makes of gentlemen's hats, dollars, as well as the most popular and valuable fashion plates.

Altogether, this house of Stein Brothers is the place for advantageous, close buying, where quality is also an object.

INVIGORATE THE RESPONSIBLE ORGAN.---The stomach is the responsible organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are deprived of their healthy condition. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics know this to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands feel them; no man can describe them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished from forever? Unquestionably they can. No dyspeptic has ever taken Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in vain. Indeed, no one who says the complaint is incurable, has ever tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to eradicate it---is eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can cure them."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the true specific be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to the disease which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to "fool" with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopœia prescriptions. If you want to root it out and prevent its recurrence, take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a human woman who has ever tried it for indigestion and found no benefit from it, that has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise avouches its wonderful tonic virtues.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.---Another large audience was present at the Opera House last evening, to witness Edwin Adams's performance of "Macbeth." Mr. Adams's physique is not quite suited to such characters as "Macbeth," and his reading at times was faulty. As a whole, however, the performance was fair. To-night, Adams will appear in one of his best impersonations---Rover, in "Wild Oats"---a performance that is well worth seeing.

VARIETIES.---The moral drama of "George Barnwell" is still on the boards at this popular resort. The ballet of Fred Smith is very attractive, and the songs and dances of the variety company assist in making up a pleasing entertainment.

MARRIED:

BOWN---STEEN---On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Henry D. Moore, at the residence of the bride, Grandview, Grandview, Mt. Pure township, WM. H. BOWN to Miss PHOEBE J. STEEN.

STEEN---BOWN---On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Henry D. Moore, at the residence of the bride's parents, Grandview, Mt. Pure township, JOSEPH A. STEEN to ANNIE MARY BOWN.

DIED:

KIRKPATRICK---On Monday, March 4th, MARY KIRKPATRICK, aged forty-nine years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Bible, No. 80 Washington street, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends and family are invited to attend.

RICHARDS---On Monday, March 4th, o'clock P. M., at his residence, No. 118 Penn street, JOSEPH RICHARDS, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, March 5th, 1867, Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLER, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 172 Penn, near St. Clair street, on THURSDAY, March 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRUBBS---On Tuesday, March 5th, at 2 o'clock, of consumption, Miss MOLLIE GRUBBS.

Funeral THURSDAY at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 45 Diamond, Allegheny city.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines

ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & COY'S 27 Fifth street.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.

First appearance of the favorite Ethiopian Comedian

JOHNNY HART,

Who, in conjunction with the Great Consolidated Minstrel Troupe, will produce the interesting drama entitled

DREAM AT SEA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	75c	Dress Circle	50c
Gallery	25c	Private Boxes	$4 00

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING,

HAMMERED IRON FOR

OIL WELL TOOLS.

WAREHOUSE:

98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,

mh21 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS.

ARE NOW CONSIDERED

Superior to any others in Market.

S. S. MARVIN,

LATE R. & J. DAVIS,

No. 91 LIBERTY STREET, foot of Fourth.

WM. H. KNOX. ROBERT C. ORR.

KNOX & ORR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

268 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUNGS,

BUNGS.

We are now manufacturing a superior article of

COMPRESSED AND CUT BUNGS,

And would respectfully call the attention of Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., to them before purchasing elsewhere. And have also on hand a large stock of Rosin, Pitch, Irish Moss, Wood shavings, Corks, Flags, Taps, &c., which we will sell at Eastern prices.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,

122 and 125 THIRD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE CONNELLSVILLE

Stave and Lumber Co.,

Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust,

in any form and of any size with promptness and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited

Address, M. F. KUNZ,
118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

BUNGS,

BUNGS.

I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of

TURSENE AND PALED BUNGS.

Orders respectfully solicited.

P. HAYDEN,
cor. Marbury st. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.---Whereas, Letters of Administration to the estate of ELIZABETH CURRY, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Penna, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

ADAM KUHN, Administrator.
7d

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to I. S. Jones & Co.,)

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,

Bankers and Brokers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

jy4

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into

5-20 Bonds of 1865.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,

COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1867.

The local discount market continues to rule on the stringent line---trade being dull, and the heavy manufacturing interests at a stand. There are no adequate earnings to reduce the "bills payable" account, and a large amount of paper is shoved forward from time to time, until there comes a favorable turn that will bring ability to reduce old indebtedness by actual earnings. Already there are appearances of a change for the better. The political measures which have so long troubled the markets and unsettled financial confidence, have passed into the laws of the land over the pertinacious vetoes of the President. The new Congress will have but a short session---nothing of much importance having been left undone by the old one, and the public mind will cease to be agitated by false rumors of adverse measures projected at the seat of Government, which have of late lashed so frequently to commercial centres, to the great disturbance of values. We will have a more steady and settled condition of affairs, when it is expected that a tide of business activity will set in that will culminate in general prosperity all over the country.

To-day in the large business transacted to-day in converting the seven-thirties into five-twenty gold bonds. The house of Ira B. McVay & Co. have effected special arrangements with Jay Cooke & Co., the great financial agents of the Government, which enables them to make the exchange *free of charge*. Holders of the currency bonds will save money by making the exchange without delay. The above house affords all the facilities which the Government itself does in making these conversions.

---McIlwaine's regular weekly sales of stocks continue to be well attended. But a small lot was bulletined for this evening, but the sales were principally confined to bank shares. The following list shows the transactions:

Bids.	Sales.
4 shares Exchange National Bank	75
50 do Allegheny National	56 00
10 do Citizens' National	56 00
20 do Second National	56 00
200 do Second National	100 00
100 do Luzerne Company	83
$1,000 A. V. R. R. Co. 7-30 bonds	81

No bids for the Pittsburgh Gas Company, Central Skating Park or Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad stock.

Lot and frame dwelling on Washington street in Braddock, was sold to Mr. Dempster for $1,500 each.

The property on Center avenue, No. 118, was withdrawn under a bid of $5,500.

---New York stock quotations were a good deal under to-day. We present below our usual list received at Bryan's stock rooms, which will show a correct quotation:

Gold	136½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	110
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1862	106¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1864	106¾
U. S. Bonds (new issue) 5-20's, 1865	106¾
Pacific Mail	107
Michigan Southern	87¾
Michigan Central	97¾
Illinois Central	124
Chicago & Rock Island	103
Chicago & Northwestern	54¼
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	85¼
New York Central	102¾

MINING STOCKS.

Gregory	12¾
Rocky Mount	1
Quartz Hill	1
Colorado	50c
Ophir	2
Smith & Farmeler	2¾
Dee Montana	2¾
Symmetal Mining Co	2¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1867.

Business since Monday last was not very active; the sales made were on a limited scale---to meet the wants of the home market. So far as relates to prices, they tend downward. The receipts by the Allegheny River during the last seven days, amounting in the aggregate to 16,577 barrels. The shipments during same period were 3,365 barrels, in bulk. The rates were: For bulk, 7c; barrels included, 12c. The sales that came under our notice were: 1,500 barrels bulk, to arrive, 7c; 2,000 barrels do, to arrive, 7c; 1,000 barrels do, to arrive, 7c for bulk and 12c barrels included. Sales 55 barrels of Smith's Ferry, barrels included, 12c. West Virginia oil sold at various prices according to quality; sound gravity holders were disposed to hold out for 7c, whilst buyers were offering 6c@6½c; a few days, however, will settle the rates.

REFINED OIL---The market remains dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The only sale that came under our notice was 2,000 barrels bonded, standard White, delivered all 1867, in Philadelphia, at 35c ⅌ gallon.

NEW YORK.

Crude has met with a better demand, says